

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 023

2 February 1984

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASEAN Secretariat Issues 1982-83 Annual Report  
 ASEAN Parliamentarians To Meet in Phuket 6-9 Feb

A 1  
A 1

## JAPAN

Finance Ministry Reacts to U.S. Budget  
 Okinawa Rally Protests U.S.-ROK Exercise  
 Tomahawk Plans Called Attempt To Restore Balance  
 Increasing U.S. Pressure on Japan Defense Noted  
 Nakasone Reiterates Sealane Defense Plans  
 Visit by USSR Party Official Kovalenko [cross-reference]  
 JSP Chief Plans USSR Visit; Meets With Soviet  
 Firm Concludes Contract To Import Soviet Oil  
 Australian Prime Minister Continues Visit, Talks  
     Meets Businessmen, Komoto  
     Meets With Labor Leaders  
     Confers With JSP Chairman  
 Automaker Chairman Confirms UK Assembly Plans  
 New Committee To Study Education Overhaul

C 1  
C 1  
C 1  
C 2  
C 2  
C 2  
C 2  
C 2  
C 3  
C 3  
C 3  
C 3  
C 4  
C 4  
C 4  
C 5  
C 5

## NORTH KOREA

Meeting Adopts Letter to Overseas Chinese Groups  
 VRPR Cites Support in South for Tripartite Talks  
 Further on Beginning of 'Team Spirit-84' Exercise  
     VRPR Denunciation  
     Moscow Radio Cited  
 NODONG SINMUN Condemns Recent Chon Tu-hwan Actions [1 Feb]  
 VRPR 'Talk' Calls for Overthrowing Chon Regime  
 Kim Tae-chung Kidnapping Case Discussed  
     NODONG SINMUN on Chon's Role [31 Jan]  
     Formation of Tokyo Group Noted  
 Indictment of Supporters of North Denounced  
 South's Arrest of Former Political Figure Scored  
 DJP Contacts With Former Politicians Condemned  
 VRPR Views Struggles Waged by Students, Others  
 Police Alert in South 'Intensified Suppression'  
 Low-Price Purchase of Rice in South Denounced  
 Soviet Media Reports on Situation in South Cited  
     TASS on Student Demonstrations  
     PRAVDA on Foreign Debt  
 NODONG SINMUN on Defense, Embodiment of Chuche Idea [1 Feb]  
 Yim Chun-chu Attends Machine Movement Meeting  
 NODONG SINMUN on 'Five District Fronts' Campaign [29 Jan]  
 Briefs: Hwang Chang-yop Meets Group; Overseas Koreans  
     Visit; New Ambassador to China; Ambassador  
     to Laos Appointed

D 1  
D 2  
D 4  
D 4  
D 5  
D 6  
D 8  
D 8  
D 9  
D 10  
D 10  
D 10  
D 11  
D 13  
D 14  
D 14  
D 14  
D 15  
D 15  
D 24  
D 25  
D 27

## SOUTH KOREA

Vessey's Briefing to U.S. Senate Committee Noted	E 1
China Indirectly Notifies ROK of Tennis Site	E 1
Detention of Chinese Hijackers Questioned	E 2
[HANGUK ILBO 31 Jan]	
YI Chin-hui Meets With Kenyan Minister Matano	E 3
[KOREA HERALD 2 Feb]	
Education Ministry Approves Revised Regulations	E 4
[KOREA HERALD 2 Feb]	
Education Minister Meets Press on Campus Issues	E 4
[KOREA TIMES 2 Feb]	

## KAMPUCHEA

SPK Discounts Sihanouk's Victories as Imaginary	H 1
Radio Hails Indochinese Countries' 'Goodwill'	H 1
Chea Sim's Tet Visit to SRV Combatants Reported	H 3
Chea Soth Speaks on India's National Day	H 3
Chea Soth Hails Training Course for Cadres	H 5
Attends Closing Session	H 5
Bou Thang, Chea Soth Attend Meeting on Defense	H 6
Chea Soth Leaves for Ho Chi Minh City Meeting	H 7
Chea Sim's Visit to Prey Veng Province Reported	H 7
Bou Thang Speaks at Newspaper Review	H 8
Sihanouk Visits Ta Tum, Urges Envoy to Thailand	H 8
[Bangkok NATION REVIEW 31 Jan]	
CGDK Spokesman Rejects Vientiane Communique	H 9
KPNLF Issues Press Release on Special Court, Aid	H 9
[Bangkok NATION REVIEW 28 Jan]	
VONADK: Kompong Thom Attacked, Held 19-20 Jan	H 12
VONADK Says SRV intensifying Toxic Chemical Use	H 12
Thai Paper Says Curfew in Western Battambang	H 12
[Bangkok MATUPHUM 1 Feb]	
VODK Calls for Vigilance Against SRV Maneuvers	H 13
AFP Cites CGDK Spokesman on New Radio Station	H 14

## LAOS

Nouhak Phoumsavan Meets Soviet Cooperation Team	I 1
PASASON Hails Outcome of Indochinese Conference	I 1
Hungarian Foreign Policy Group Arrives 30 Jan	I 2
Greeted by Soulivong Phasithidet	I 2
Meets Phoun Sipaseut	I 2
AFP: Australia Turns Down Lao Request for Rice	I 3

## THAILAND

RTAF 'Senior Officer' Against F16-A Purchase [BANGKOK POST 2 Feb]	J 1
Upcoming Visit by USSR's Kapitsa Viewed [NAEO NA 26 Jan]	J 1
King Receives Sihanouk; Sihanouk To Meet Prem [BANGKOK POST 2 Feb]	J 2
Army Official Discusses Khmer Battle at Siem Reap [NATION REVIEW 2 Feb]	J 2
Interim Mekong Committee Meets in Chiang Mai	J 3
USSR-Aided Lao TV Clearly Received in Nong Khai [NATION REVIEW 1 Feb]	J 3
Nonaligned Information Ministers Meeting Viewed [BANGKOK POST 2 Feb]	J 4

## VIETNAM

Radio Hanoi Quotes Radio October Storm on Deng Deng's New Regime	K 1
PRC Building Capitalism	K 1
Vietnam, Cuba Sign Goods Exchange Protocol	K 1
CPV Greets Sri Lankan Communist Party Congress	K 2
Pham Van Dong Congratulates New Algerian Premier	K 2
Council of Ministers on Culture-Information Work	K 3
QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Urges Alertness During Tet	K 4
Hanoi Radio Carries Truong Chinh's Tet Greeting	K 5
Truong Chinh Visits Thanh Long Bridge	K 6
Hanoi CPV Delegation Visits Border Posts	K 7
Do Muoi Inspects Projects in Lai Chau Province	K 8
Defense Minister Visits Army Unit, Enterprise	K 9
Agricultural Production Up in Mekong Delta	K 9

## INDONESIA

Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans Arrives	N 1
Discusses Kampuchea Policy	N 1
Suharto Meets Foreign Ministers	N 1
Tindemans Press Conference	N 2
Dailies Assess Outcome of First COMINAC	N 2
Cabinet Reviews Wage Scale, Economic Matters	N 3

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Mahathir Comments on Visit to U.S., Europe	O 1
Tindemans on Cooperation, Kampuchea Issue	O 1
Perak Chief Minister Announce Sultan's Death	O 2
General: Only 96 Active Communist in Sarawak	O 2

## SINGAPORE

Lee Kuan Yew Message on Chinese New Year	O 2
--	-----

## PHILIPPINES

Marcos Ratifies Constitution Amendments	P 1
Substitute Election Bill Meets Opposition	P 1
Agrava Board Plans To Use Lie-Detector Tests	P 2
Armed Escorts Probed	P 3
Offshore Oil Companies Seek Protection [BULLETIN TODAY 1 Feb]	P 4
10 NPA Terrorists Killed in Nueva Ecija	P 4
Pork Dealers Reject Government Price Controls	P 4

ASEAN SECRETARIAT ISSUES 1982-83 ANNUAL REPORT

BK271429 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] ASEAN had another successful year, gaining steadily in economic strength and political cohesion and increasing its international stature. This was stated in the annual report of the ASEAN Standing Committee, 1982-83, issued by the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta.

The report said that despite worldwide recession, ASEAN achieved one of the highest economic growth rates in the world. During the period, accelerated programs of cooperation substantially contributed to the continuous stability and prosperity of the region and enhanced solidarity among member countries. Cooperation between ASEAN and its dialogue partners, such as the European Community, Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand was also strengthened at both government and private sector levels.

With regard to the continuous Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, ASEAN stood firm in its commitment to the principles of the UN Charter and was gratified by a greater majority reaffirming the seating of Democratic Kampuchea during the 37th general Assembly. In June 1982 ASEAN welcomed the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Prince Norodom Sihanouk as president. The report noted with satisfaction that the coalition government was gaining recognition and strength.

The report added that the progress ASEAN achieved in economic, social and cultural cooperation and its concerted action in international fora on issues such as Kampuchea had led to wider international acceptance of the regional organization as a strong and viable community of nations seeking peace and progress.

ASEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS TO MEET IN PHUKET 6-9 FEB

BK010945 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Thailand will host the seventh meeting of the ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization, or AIPO, in the southern province of Phuket next week. Scheduled for 6-9 February, the 3-day meeting will be held at the Phuket Merlin Hotel.

Attending the meeting will be ASEAN parliamentary delegates, who are also expected to meet with their European counterparts following the meeting. European parliamentary delegates expected in Phuket during the period include those from West Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and Italy.

The seventh AIPO meeting will discuss a number of issues concerning politics, socioeconomics, and AIPO activities. Issues to be deliberated included Kampuchea, Afghanistan, West Asia, the refugee situation, the state of the global economy, and ASEAN trade expansion.

The AIPO was established in 1974 with an objective of promoting better understanding and cooperation among ASEAN countries.

FINANCE MINISTRY REACTS TO U.S. BUDGET

OW011231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 1 KYODO -- Japanese Finance Ministry officials, commenting on President Reagan's fiscal 1985 budget, expressed concern Wednesday that prospects of a big deficit may have an adverse effect on the yen's exchange rate against the dollar.

They said that U.S. money rates may turn upward again in the latter half of this year, widening the differential with the interest rates in Japan. This will trigger a bigger capital outflow from Japan which in turn will send the Japanese yen down against the dollar, the officials said. American officials have claimed that the yen's weakness is partly to blame for Japan's massive trade surplus and have urged Tokyo to take effective measures to correct the situation.

OKINAWA RALLY PROTESTS U.S.-ROK EXERCISE

OW011239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Naha, Feb 1 KYODO -- About 120 Japanese pacifists held a rally near the Kadena U.S. Air Force Base to protest against a joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise which started Wednesday.

The rally and demonstration were organized by the Okinawa Prefectural Council against atomic and hydrogen bombs, which is affiliated with the Japan Communist Party.

Council Chairman Hiraoki Yoshizawa told the gathering the exercise, dubbed "Team Spirit-84," is being carried out with limited nuclear warfare in mind. Many transport planes were seen at the base and F-15 Eagle fighters made repeated take-offs and landings from around noon.

TOMAHAWK PLANS CALLED ATTEMPT TO RESTORE BALANCE

OW020641 Tokyo KYODO in English 0635 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 2 KYODO -- American plans to install tomahawk cruise missiles this year on many submarines and ships were a firm attempt to restore the Asian nuclear-power balance with the Soviet union, Defense Agency sources said Thursday.

The Soviet Union was believed to have 107 medium-range SS-20 nuclear missiles in the Far East, and American reports say these are now being boosted to 135. Japan sees the American position -- mainly a base in Guam and the Seventh Fleet -- as much weaker.

However, the sources also recognize that the tomahawks, which can be equipped with nuclear weapons, will stir up the debate in Japan over possible visits to Japanese ports by American ships carrying nuclear arms. Between May 1980 and September 1981 U.S. submarines stopped calling at the Yokosuka and Sasebo bases, and observers here believe that during this time they were being equipped with tomahawk launching devices. But since then American submarines have been calling at bases in Japan with greater frequency, with more visits last year than ever before, including the peak years of the Vietnam war.

INCREASING U.S. PRESSURE ON JAPAN DEFENSE NOTED

OW020019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 2 KYODO -- Japanese Defense Agency sources Wednesday anticipated increasing U.S. pressure on Japan to share a greater defense role in East Asia. The sources were commenting on a U.S. defense report submitted by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to Congress Wednesday.

In the report Weinberger called on Japan to have enough defense capability to protect its sea lanes up to 1,000 miles from its territory within the 1980s. The sources noted among Western leaders only Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was mentioned in the report and said this indicates U.S. hopes on Nakasone's defense efforts.

The report highly rated Nakasone's reconfirmation of Japanese defense goals and added he has more frankly clarified Japan's defense responsibility. The sources said by listing Nakasone's name, the U.S. Government implicitly urged the prime minister to fulfill his pledge as quickly as possible.

NAKASONE REITERATES SEALANE DEFENSE PLANS

OW020311 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 2 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday expressed his continued effort to meet the U.S. request for Japan's buildup improvement to protect sealanes surrounding it. He expressed the determination when asked by newsmen for comment on U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's call in the 1984 defense report for Japan to achieve military buildup for 1,000-mile sealanes within the 1980's. Nakasone mentioned the 1981 communique issued by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and then Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki and the talks between Reagan and Nakasone last year on the defense efforts.

VISIT BY USSR PARTY OFFICIAL KOVALENKO

For Soviet media coverage of the visit to Japan by Ivan Kovalenko, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee see the Northeast Asia section of the 1 February Soviet DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JSP CHIEF PLANS USSR VISIT; MEETS WITH SOVIET

OW021041 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 2 KYODO -- Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi said he is ready to visit the Soviet Union. Ishibashi made the comment when he met a high Soviet Communist Party official here Thursday afternoon.

Ishibashi said he is planning a visit to the United States and wants to visit the Soviet Union too. He met Ivan Kovalenko, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who invited him to visit the Soviet Union. However, Ishibashi did not mention when he would make the visit.

In their meeting, at the JSP headquarters, Kovalenko, here to head a party delegation to the annual consultations with the JSP, also supported the JSP's idea of a "disarmament committee for the Asia-Pacific region."

Kovalenko paid a courtesy call on Takeshi Kurokawa, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO), Thursday and said the Soviet Union is prepared to make a "bold" proposal on disarmament shortly.

Kurokawa called for early resumption of the disarmament negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Kovalenko, however, did not go into details on what the Soviet Union's proposal would be.

The Soviet party official reportedly expressed regret that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's anti-Soviet posture is having a major effect on Japan-Soviet economic relations. He also was reported to have expressed support for the strengthening of friendly relations between Japan and China.

#### FIRM CONCLUDES CONTRACT TO IMPORT SOVIET OIL

OW020343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb, 2 KYODO -- Kanematsu Goshō Ltd., a major trading company, has concluded a contract with the Soviet Union for the long-term import of Ural crude oil for resale to European countries, a Japanese economic daily reported Thursday. A company spokesman admitted that discussions are taking place but refused to give further details, citing it as a sensitive subject.

The NIKKEI SANGYO SHIMBUN said Kanematsu, the third Japanese firm to import Soviet oil, will purchase about 10,000 barrels of oil a day in January through December this year, valued at some 100 million dollars. The oil will come from the Ural region where current daily production runs at 12 million barrels per day, it said. The newspaper said the Soviet Union is trying to export its oil to earn foreign currency and major Japanese trading houses are competing to buy the oil for resale to Western Europe and other countries.

#### AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT, TALKS

Meets Businessmen, Komoto

OW011241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 1 KYODO -- Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke, meeting Japanese businessmen Wednesday, called for fair access to the Japanese market for Australian goods.

Speaking at a luncheon hosted by five major Japanese businessmen's groups, Hawke said Australia did not want special favors, but simply to be recognized as a major and reliable source of raw materials. "We expect Japan to resist pressure from third countries to gain increased access to Japanese markets at Australia's expenses," Hawke said. His remarks reflected Australian concern that Japan's efforts to reduce its huge trade surplus with the United States could lead to politically-motivated imports of U.S. beef and coal, undermining Australia's commercially-competitive trade with Japan in such products.

"Furthermore," Hawke said, "we have a legitimate expectation that our market share will not be reduced in the name of diversification, at a time when so many Australian mines, developing for the Japanese market, are operating below capacity." Australia traditionally supplies over 40 percent of Japan's iron ore and coal, but in recent years trade in these products has slumped.

Australian businessmen claim this is not just because of the international recession, or the effects of Japanese industrial change, but because Japanese development investment in other countries, aimed at diversifying its supply sources, has led to oversupply. In this regard, Hawke called for closer consultation between the Australian and Japanese Governments on matters like future demand production, saying this was "one of the most important objectives" of his visit to Japan.

The Australian prime minister painted a rosy picture of his country's economy for the Japanese businessmen, telling them "a climate of confidence" had been created since Labor government came to power last year. Inflation had fallen from 11 to 8.6 percent and unemployment from 10.3 to 9.2 percent, Hawke said, with 8 percent growth in gross domestic product expected in 1983-84 and even stronger growth the following year. He said the Labor Party's consensus approach had also helped improve industrial relations, with strikes dropping to their lowest level in 15 years in the twelve months to October 1983.

But the Australian leader conspicuously made no reference to his party's failure to agree on Australian uranium exports or licensing of foreign banks, two issues of vital interest to the Japanese.

Later Wednesday, Hawke met with Economic Planning Agency Director General Toshio Komoto and urged Japan to send an import promotion mission to Australia, similar to ones Japan has sent to the United States and Europe. Komoto promised to study the request and urged Australia to send its own mission to Japan to explore the markets here, government officials said.

#### Meets With Labor Leaders

0W020357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 2 KYODO -- Visiting Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke agreed with Japanese labor leaders Thursday on their concerted efforts toward world peace and disarmament as well as improvement in economic ties between the two countries. The Australian premier also pledged to cooperate in a plan of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) to send a mission to Australia and other countries for studies on relations between reformist governments and labor organizations. The plan was disclosed by Takeshi Kurokawa, chairman of SOHYO, Japan's largest labor federation. The meeting was also joined by Yoshikazu Tanaka, secretary general of the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI), Toshifumi Tateyama, chairman of the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan (Churitsuoren), and Akihiro Kawai, vice chairman of the National Federation of Industrial Organizations (Shinsanbetsu).

#### Confers With JSP Chairman

0W020517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0510 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 2 KYODO -- Visiting Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi agreed to get down to disarmament when they met here Thursday morning.

In the meeting with the Japanese No 1 opposition party leader at a hotel, Hawke criticized the United States and Soviet Union for spending huge amounts on the military. Hawke said the Australian Government wants to get down to disarmament and Ishibashi supported it.

On the economic front, Hawke, on a five-day visit to Japan since Tuesday, told of the bright prospects for Australia's economy with his Labor Party's economic policies centering on increased public investments. Ishibashi said his party has much to learn from the Australian Labor Party. They also agreed to promote friendly relations between their two parties.

#### AUTOMAKER CHAIRMAN CONFIRMS UK ASSEMBLY PLANS

OW020325 Tokyo KYODO in English 0308 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 2 KYODO -- Nissan Motor Co. Chairman Katsuji Kawamata said Thursday that the firm aims to start knockdown production in Britain by the middle of 1986 with assembling the 1,600-1,800cc class "Stanza" model.

Speaking at a press conference at a Tokyo hotel, Kawamata said the company will put every possible effort to advance into the second phase. "The basic agreement calls for a final production level at 100,000 units annually, but if the projects goes smoothly the company will not hesitate to make another plan to raise annual production level to 200,000 units," he said.

Ichiro Shioji, president of the Federation of Japan Automobile Workers' Unions incorporating labor unions of Nissan Group Companies, said in a separate press conference that the union and the management will have a preliminary talk before Nissan goes to the second stage. Shioji has been critical of the project on the ground that Nissan's investment in Britain may not profit the firm.

#### NEW COMMITTEE TO STUDY EDUCATION OVERHAUL

OW011307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 1 KYODO -- The government Wednesday decided to set up a new committee to advise it on an overhaul of the nation's education system to meet the demands of the 21st century, officials said Wednesday. The decision was reached in a meeting between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Education Minister Yoshiro Mori held at Nakasone's office.

The committee, with about 10 members, will act as an advisory body to the prime minister and will be separate from the existing Control Council of Education. The plan has already drawn fire from the Japan Teachers' Union (Nikkyoso), which views a committee attached to the prime minister as vulnerable to political interference. Educational reform, although basically favored by opposition parties, is expected to become a major issue in the current Diet (parliament) session.

At their meeting, Nakasone and Mori agreed that there was a pressing need for changes in the current system of education. The committee is expected to examine whether the current "six-three-three-four" system (six years at primary school, three years each at junior and senior high schools, four years at university), established after the war, is still suitable for Japan's educational needs. It will also likely investigate the entrance examinations for high schools and universities which cause so much stress to students, as well as the relative ease with which university students, once accepted, are able to obtain a degree. Nakasone is also believed to want an overhaul of language teaching to foster the Japan's development as an international society.

MEETING ADOPTS LETTER TO OVERSEAS CHINESE GROUPS

SK020251 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Letter to Overseas Chinese organizations in all countries of the world, adopted and read at a meeting of Overseas Chinese in Pyongyang held on 31 January to support the proposal of the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the SPA of the DPRK -- recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording in Chinese, fading into Korean] A letter to the Overseas Chinese organizations in all countries of the world:

A joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the SPA of the DPRK was held in Pyongyang on 10 January 1984. The joint meeting made a comprehensive analysis of the tense situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and proposed hold to tripartite talks by allowing the South Korean authorities to participate in the DPRK-U.S. talks to achieve the cause of peace in Korea and its independent and peaceful reunification. The joint meeting proposed that the question of the signing of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops be discussed at the tripartite talks. It also proposed discussing the question of the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South of Korea at the tripartite talks. A comprehensive discussion may be held on the questions raised by the United States and the South Korean authorities to ease tensions in Korea. The joint meeting elucidated that Panmunjom or any other place regarded convenient to each other, a third country, may be chosen as the venue of the tripartite talks.

The DPRK proposed that, after [taum] precondition for the relaxation of tension in Korea and its reunification are created with the signing of a peace agreement and the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression at the tripartite talks, a dialogue between the North and the South be held to discuss the question of the country's reunification in accordance with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity as laid down in the 4 July North-South Joint Statement.

Today, the Korean peninsula is on the crossroads of war and peace. Laying all kinds of obstacles to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the United States and the South Korean authorities have constantly introduced modern weapons of murder, including nuclear weapons, into South Korea and have ceaselessly waged provocative military exercises. As a result, the situation on the Korean peninsula has been extremely strained and has reached a dangerous phase in which a nuclear war may break out at any moment. The prevailing situation is evoking deep apprehension among the world's people, and poses the urgent demand that proper measures to prevent war and to defend peace be taken. A way out lies not in confrontation, but in dialogue between those concerned.

From this point of view, the proposal for the tripartite talks set forth by the joint meeting is a new, grave step of epochal significance in peacefully solving the Korean question. The proposal is an expression of the sincere efforts of the DPRK Government to peacefully settle the grave situation on the Korean peninsula through dialogue and negotiations and is a manifestation of its ardent aspirations to be faithful to the national obligations of the Korean people and to the peaceful cause of the Asian people and the world's progressive people. Indeed, this new proposal clearly confirmed once again the fair and just stand of the WPK and the government of the republic which have always and consistently directed sincere efforts only for peace in Korea and its independent and peaceful reunification.

Should the tripartite talks be held, a successful discussion would be held on the question of signing a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, the question of adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South, and the question of relaxing tensions on the Korean peninsula and providing a precondition in favor of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and a reasonable way to break through the prevailing difficult situation, considering mutual interests, would be found.

This would help achieve a new breakthrough for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

For its justness, the proposal for the tripartite talks enjoyed positive support and sympathy on a worldwide basis as soon as it was announced.

In support of the new proposal for a peaceful solution to the Korean question, our Overseas Chinese residents in Pyongyang held a rally and expressed our firm stand of ardently supporting this new proposal and of resolutely defending it.

Overseas Chinese in all countries, amid warm care rendered by the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, all Overseas Chinese residents in Korea are living happy lives with stable jobs and without any anxiety or trouble, enjoying special treatment meeting national characteristics and customs.

The suffering and disaster which national division and war have brought to the Korean people are painful to our Overseas Chinese, who share life and death and weal and woe with them. The tragedy of war must not be repeated and suffering from national division must continue no longer.

Proceeding from our ardent desire to eliminate the danger of war and to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea at an early date, in the name of the meeting of the Overseas Chinese in Pyongyang, we call on all Overseas Chinese in all countries of the world to positively support the tripartite talks raised by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the SPA of the DPRK.

We are firmly convinced that, in the midst of positive support by the Overseas Chinese in all countries of the world and by the peoples of all countries, the beautiful 3,000-ri land will certainly be reunified, and a reunified Korea will resplendently rise up in the Orient.

All participants of the meeting of Overseas Chinese in Pyongyang to support the information on the joint meeting of the Central people's Committee and the SPA of the DPRK.

31 January 1984, Pyongyang [applause] [end recording]

VRPR CITES SUPPORT IN SOUTH FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

SK020400 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] The North's proposal for tripartite talks, put forth for the peaceful settlement of the question of the Korean peninsula, is constantly having great repercussions among people from all walks of life. A democratic personage, Mr Choe, said that on the Korean peninsula today the danger of war is growing and the tensions and confrontation between the North and the South are being brought to a worse stage because of the United States.

He went on to say: If a war were to break out on the Korean peninsula, it would be a nuclear war, and our country and nation, and none other, would become its first victim. At this grave juncture, when the fate of the national would be decided, the North has put forth the proposal for tripartite talks for the peaceful achievement of the reunification of the country. This is something that deserves tens of millions of welcomes, and is a patriotic proposal. If one loves the country and the nation, he must wholeheartedly welcome the North's proposal for tripartite talks. Nevertheless, it is only several authorities [myotmyot tangukchadulmani] who are disdaining [paegansi hada] the North's proposal for tripartite talks, with no grounds, while saying that the proposal is a false reunification offensive.

Then, what is not false? Unconditional opposition to the North's proposal for negotiation by those responsible for the settlement of the question of the Korean peninsula is, and cannot be construed in any other way, an intention to ignore peace and the reunification of the Korean peninsula, and to continue to create tension and seek permanent division under the facade of reunification. If there is no such hidden intention, a response should be given to the North's proposal for tripartite talks.

A certain Pak, resident of Chung-ku District of Seoul and a company employee, said that he felt refreshed on hearing about the North's proposal for tripartite talks, as if something that was blocked has been broken through.

He went on to add: On the Korean peninsula, the danger of nuclear war hangs heavily overhead because of the United States, and anticomunist, anti-North rackets have entered a dangerous stage. At this juncture, the North has put forth the proposal for tripartite talks to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country. This is, it can be said, indeed a just proposal, overflowing with love for the nation. Accordingly, the international community -- not to speak of our nation -- warmly and wholeheartedly supports the North's proposal for tripartite talks, and is expecting its early realization.

Nevertheless, some among government authorities say that they are suspicious of the North's true intention regarding the proposal of tripartite talks, and are voicing remarks aimed at avoiding talks. If they are suspicious of the intention to provide a precondition for a dialogue for reunification by concluding a peace agreement, withdrawing the U.S. troops, and concluding a nonaggression treaty [choyak] between the North and the South through a gathering of those parties which are responsible for the settlement of the question of the Korean peninsula, what is it -- the intention to not gather together? To know whether the North's proposal is suspicious or not, dialogue must be held by gathering together. Rejecting the proposal for talks unconditionally is an improper act.

Such an act, he said, can only be construed as a wicked intention to take no interest in the peace of the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, of turning one's face away from the North unconditionally, and of persisting in one's unilateral claims.

A certain Lieutenant Colonel Kang of the army [kukkun] said that the Korean peninsula is on the verge of a war, and that our nation would become the first victim if a war were to break out.

He went on to add: At this grave juncture in a touch-and-go situation, the North has put forth the proposal for tripartite talks. This is indeed very fortunate. Therefore, among the men and officers, voices warmly supporting the proposal are ringing with the same delight shown at the time the 4 July North-South Joint Statement was released.

He said that it would be wise for the authorities to accept the North's proposal for tripartite talks without prejudice and to come out and respond to it.

FURTHER ON BEGINNING OF 'TEAM SPIRIT-84- EXERCISE

## VRPR Denunciation

SK020155 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Despite the strong opposition and condemnation of the masses at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring launch the "Team Spirit-84" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise in South Korea today. In this war exercise, which will continue for 2 and 1/2 months until mid-April, a total of 207,000 men of the armed forces are supposed to be mobilized, including the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in South Korea, on the U.S. mainland, the Pacific region and Japan, as well as the South Korean Army.

The U.S. imperialists are having a nuclear carrier battle group, hundreds of nuclear-armed planes, and various missiles stand by the U.S. Army bases in Okinawa and the Pacific, to be dispatched to the "Team Spirit-84" war exercise.

The "Team Spirit-84" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring is the product of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy to block the reunification of the Korean peninsula and to dominate not only the Korean peninsula but also other countries in Asia, and an intensive expression of Reagan's policy of strength.

At this juncture, when the parties responsible for the solution of the problems of the Korean peninsula should sit down together and talk and negotiate to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to peacefully solve the problems of the Korean peninsula, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are staging a large-scale war exercise. This is utterly intolerable.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should not aggravate tension by staging the "Team Spirit-84" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, but should respond positively to the North-proposed tripartite talks. Whether or not peace will be maintained on the Korean peninsula depends entirely on the attitude of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists should stop the provocative "Team Spirit-84" war exercise and should withdraw nuclear weapons and all other military equipment without delay in accordance with the consistent demand of the masses at home and abroad.

## Moscow Radio Cited

SK020435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 1 (KCNA) -- In connection with the start of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea on February 1, Radio Moscow February 1 reported as follows: As recognized by the U.S. military command, the purpose of this military rehearsal is to "examine" the combat preparations of the U.S. Army units stationed in South Korea to cope with "contingency."

For the provocative military exercises the U.S. Defence Department will send 9,000 troops, many "F-16" fighter-bombers and other combat materials from Okinawa island to South Korea.

This island of Japan has been virtually turned into a large complex of military bases by the U.S. Defence Department. The scope of action of the U.S. Marines stationed in Okinawa includes the Far East, Pacific, Indian Ocean, Middle East and even Africa.

Nuclear weapons have long been stockpiled at an air base and other military establishments of Okinawa. A plan of Washington to introduce into Okinawa weapons capable of launching neutron bombs was made public some time ago.

NODONG SINMUN CONDEMS RECENT CHON TU-HWAN ACTIONS

SK011159 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA) -- Reviewing the South Korean situation over the last half month, NODONG SINMUN today declares: The situation indicates that the puppets persistently challenge the people's just cause of independence, democracy and peaceful re-unification.

It says: The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique clung tighter to military adventures, raising outcries over someone's "threat to peace and security."

The Chon Tu-hwan clique viciously agitated North-South confrontation. The puppet called a clamorous "central meeting for anti-espionage measure" on January 21, at which he cried for "the establishment of a flawless alert posture on the front and in the rear."

Earlier, speaking to newly promoted or appointed generals of the puppet ground and naval forces, he ordered them to devote themselves to "the buildup of overall combat power of the puppet army."

Describing the United States, the very one responsible for the growing tension on the Korean peninsula, as the "protector," the Chon Tu-hwan clique entreated it for "military support" and "cooperation." Military exercises were staged almost every day in the thick of the powder smoke.

The puppets' war hysteria, getting more reckless each day under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" is a criminal act to carry on more undisguised war preparations for invading the North, while turning the anti-"government" fighting spirit of the South Korean people to anti-communist confrontation. This only increases the danger of a new war in Korea, instead of easing tension, and strips bare the anti-peace nature of the puppet seized with war fever.

The puppet resorted to atrocious suppression against the people, strengthening the dictatorial system, under the cloak of "the non-violent policy."

The puppet Seoul police bureau issued a "special crime-prevention emergency order" on January 23 and deployed armed police in uniform and plainclothes at more than 2,200 spots. Some functions of the police headquarters were made more ferocious.

The fascist clique transferred three figures who had supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to the puppet prosecution for the sinister purpose of penalizing them through murderous trials and threw behind bars students who cried for the "overthrow of the dictatorial 'regime'."

The "non-violent policy" advertised by the puppets is no more than a screen for concealing the reality of South Korea where fascist dictatorship holds sway.

The anti-peace war policy and anti-democratic repressive system of the South Korean puppets aroused fiercer indignation of the people.

More than 300 students expelled from over 20 universities including Seoul University formed a committee for the promotion of readmission of expelled students and launched into a collective action in demand of the total abolition of the fascist "system for the maintenance of order in campus" and democratisation of society. Churchmen and opposition figures expressed their strong desire for national reunification and democracy.

During the last half month, while begging the United States for the relaxation of restrictions on import, the puppet clique ordered the diplomatic and consular offices abroad to strengthen "economic diplomacy" in an effort to deliver the economy from catastrophe and reduce foreign debts. But there is nothing to expect from this. Unemployment and poverty resulting from economic bankruptcy add to the discontent of the people.

VRPR 'TALK' CALLS FOR OVERTHROWING CHON REGIME

SK310522 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Talk by Madam Yun: "Let Us Overthrow the Fascist, Dictatorial Regime and Establish a Democratic Regime," from "Our Party's Assertion" program]

[Text] How are you, dear listeners? Having put forth a slogan "Let us overthrow the fascist, dictatorial regime and establish a democratic regime," our RPR has waged the struggle to put it into practice. This slogan, set forth by our party, is a just appeal reflecting the demands and will of the people who desire independence, peace, and reunification. Today, overthrowing the fascist, dictatorial regime and establishing a democratic regime are urgent tasks in the realization of the democratization of society society.

As you well know, the present fascist, dictatorial regime was not formed by the will of the people, but was fabricated with bayonets in accordance with the scenario written by the United States. Since it emerged, it has enforced a merciless fascist, tyrannical rule.

Having long been tamed as a pro-U.S. stooge by the United States, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, at the instigation of his masters, conducted the 12 December coup d'etat to seize the military. In the wake of this, he suppressed and ostracized all democratic forces and traditional political forces by conducting the bestial 17 May fascist violence. In particular, he perpetrated the fratricide, which incurs the wrath of heaven and man, of bloodily murdering impassioned Kwangju students and citizens who turned out in the righteous struggle for democracy. Then he shoved out the incumbent president, whose term was not yet finished, with bayonets and illegally reigned over the masses. Since then, he has strangled democracy and civil rights; has brutally suppressed the patriotic masses of all walks of life, including patriotic youths and students who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification; has banned all political activities of democratic figures and political dissidents; and has made them outcasts from society.

This is clearly shown by many facts. Some time ago, by brandishing the National Security Law, the Chon Tu-hwan ring arrested Pastor Cho Sung-hyok, director of the Christian Institute for Social Problems; Mr Yi Yong-hui, a former professor of Hanyang University, and Mr Kang Man-kil, a former professor of Korea University, who elucidated their opinions. In addition, about 300 former politicians, including democratic figures Mr Kim Tae-chung and Mr Kim Yong-sam, are still banned from engaging in political activities.

This being the reality, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is babbling about the acclimatization of democracy and politics without violence. This brazen sophistry is an act to pacify the daily-growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirit among our masses and to realize his wild desire for long-term power by embellishing fascist rule.

The democratization of society cannot be achieved without eradicating the present dictatorial regime which was fabricated by the United States and which has enforced the merciless fascist tyranny by its behind-the-scenes manipulation.

Overthrowing the fascist, dictatorial regime and establishing a democratic regime are also an essential (?demand) in achieving the country's self-reliance and independence.

The fascist dictatorship was originally the outcome of U.S. colonial rule. Like the preceding fascist, dictatorial regimes, the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime is also a tool to maintain U.S. colonial rule over this land.

As soon as he took the post of president, traitor Chon Tu-hwan paid a call on Reagan, his master, and reaffirmed the treaty on South Korean defense, a nation-selling document which legalized the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea. Last November, he greeted war maniac Reagan as the greatest state guest in defiance of our masses' strong opposition and rejection, and unhesitatingly perpetrated an act of pledging to leave this land a permanent U.S. colonial, military base and its theater for nuclear war.

Since it took power, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime has done nothing but maintain the U.S. colonial rule over this land through an out-and-out merciless fascist tyranny.

Overthrowing such a nation-selling, treacherous, fascist and dictatorial regime and establishing a democratic regime can be said to be a precondition for the struggle to achieve the country's self-reliance and independence. Also, the fascist, dictatorial regime should be eradicated in order to realize the country's peace and peaceful reunification, and a democratic regime should be founded.

As the world knows, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime has invariably clung to permanent national division and preparations for war through northward invasion. Along with this, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has put forward the theory on the impossibility of reunification, clamoring that there is only confrontation with the North and that peaceful reunification is inconceivable. He has also heightened the barriers of division, repeatedly setting forth simultaneous entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition. Furthermore, he has begged for the permanent presence of U.S. troops, a basic obstacle to reunification, in South Korea and has converted this land into a U.S. nuclear arms storehouse and its site for nuclear war.

In addition, he has caused the situation to be extremely aggravated, and has only laid a grave obstacle to reunification by daily waging large-scale war drills, simulating invasion of the North with the yankee aggressors.

As you know, with the fascist, dictatorial regime left intact, the democratization of society and the reunification of the country, not to speak of national sovereignty, cannot be achieved. Overthrowing the antimasses, fascist, dictatorial regime and establishing a democratic regime are the death-or-life tasks of our masses.

However, the fascist dictatorship has not resigned and it has not presented our masses (? the gift of freedom and democracy). It can be (?removed) only by the unified struggle of our masses. For this reason, by firmly uniting as one and by transcending differences in factions, religions, and wealth, those who genuinely aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification should more vigorously turn out in the antifascist struggle for democratization to eradicate the present fascist, dictatorial regime and to establish a democratic regime along with the anti-U.S. struggle to drive the Yankee aggressors out of this land.

Our RPR, together with the masses from all walks of life, will more strenuously wage the anti-U.S. struggle and the antifascist struggle for democratization.

#### KIM TAE-CHUNG KIDNAPPING CASE DISCUSSED

##### NODONG SINMUN on Chon's Role

SK311618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 21 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today says that the very one who played the main part in the "Kim Tae-chung kidnap case" was the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who served the defunct dictator of "Yusin", calling him "father."

The paper says: The "Kim Tae-chung kidnap case" remains in the fog till today, when ten odd years have passed, because of the sordid political settlement between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets. But the criminals of the case stand further exposed as time flows, the veil covering its seamy side torn away.

A magazine published in Japan said that "the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case was an operation carried out with the help of Chon Tu-hwan". It wrote: "There were statements and materials proving that the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case was a criminal work of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency. But a statement or a document labelling Yi Hu-rak as the top chief of the kidnapping case is hardly available.

"Shizuo Mitani, former official of the Northeast Asian section, who was the first among the specialists on the South Korean affairs at the Japanese Foreign Ministry, said in his materials compiled right after the case: 'One can hardly think that Yi Hu-rak could employ such mean method. Many people share this opinion'.

"Then it follows that the chief guard was the only man who was in a position to plan and order the kidnapping of Kim Tae-chung. But it was impossible for him who lacked the gift for trick to frame such a bold intrigue alone to kidnap and murder Kim Tae-chung. He needed a person who could act his right-hand man. Wasn't it Chon Tu-hwan?..."

"Judging from a series of facts, Chon Tu-hwan could be this right-hand man who planned and commanded the abduction and destruction of Kim Tae-chung."

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan did not take part only in the "Kim Tae-chung kidnap case."

A magazine published in Japan said that the kidnapping of Kim Hyong-uk, former director of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency, in France was a criminal work of Chon Tu-hwan.

As proved by facts, the chief criminal in the "Kim Tae-chung kidnap case" were the South Korean puppets themselves.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is now resorting to dastardly intrigues to shift the responsibility for the Rangoon explosion on to us.

Such inhumane act as the Rangoon bomb blast is a preposterous crime that could be committed only by the Chon Tu-hwan group which had been engaged in man-hunting from many years ago.

#### Formation of Tokyo Group Noted

SK292302 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo January 28 (KNS-KCNA) -- The committee for investigation into the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case was formed in Tokyo on January 23.

The promoters' meeting for the inauguration of the committee and a press conference were held that day at the Hall of Members of the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet.

Present there were independent member of the House of Councillors Ryokichi Minobe, critic Shin Aochi and Pastor Voichi Kishimoto, representatives of the committee for investigation into the truth of the incident, Socialist members of the House of Representatives Kousuke Uehara and Satao Yamabana, promoters, and various other personages and members of the committee including Tsunehiko Antaku, general secretary of the National Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity.

At the press conference the reports and speakers were unanimous in criticizing the Japanese authorities for taking no measure though they were aware that the Kim Tae-chung abduction case was a crime of the South Korean "CIA" and called for joining efforts for a probe into the case and for its fundamental settlement.

The direction of the investigation activities such as the truth and course of the Kim Tae-chung abduction case, background of the "political tieup" and its course and reexamination of the Japan-South Korea fusion and so on was set forth at the press conference.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the Japanese people and a letter demanding the Japanese Government to publish the result of the investigation into the Kim Tae-chung abduction case.

INDICTMENT OF SUPPORTERS OF NORTH DENOUNCED

SK280400 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique on January 27 transferred to the puppet prosecution Yi Yong-hui, former professor of Hanyang University, Kang Man-kil, former professor of Koryo University, and Pastor Cho Song-hyok, director of the Christian Social Problems Research Institute, of South Korea, illegally arrested on charges of expressing support to the proposal to found the Democratic Con-federal Republic of Koryo, to penalize them, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is a treacherous act of throwing a wet blanket over the ardent desire of the South Korean people for reunification and a challenge to public opinion at home and abroad demanding an unconditional and immediate release of the guiltless personages.

Such outrage of the fascist clique has evoked the indignation of broad public opinion at home and abroad.

SOUTH'S ARREST OF FORMER POLITICAL FIGURE SCORED

SK020405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet clique detained Tak Hyong-chun, member of the Central Standing Committee of the defunct New Democratic Party, at the end of last year because he distributed copies of a document demanding democracy against dictatorship among inhabitants, according to a report.

The document was a "Declaration on the Situation" published by president of the defunct New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam during his hunger strike in summer last year.

This outrageous suppression is part of the fascist moves of the puppet clique to bar the struggle of figures of various strata for democracy against dictatorship.

DJP CONTACTS WITH FORMER POLITICIANS CONDEMNED

SK280455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comments on the fact that the "Democratic Justice Party," the private party of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, started having contact with former politicians through various channels to expand its political force.

It is strange indeed that the puppets started all of a sudden casting sheep's eye at former politicians whom they had bound hand and foot, labelling as a "leftover of the old age," and thrown away as "useless persons", and try to win them over, the author of the commentary notes, and says:

Why is the traitor Chon Tu-hwan stretching out his hands to former politicians whom he had once ostracized, talking about "dialogue" and the like and extending a special "favor" to them? This is aimed to placate the opposition forces and improve his own image and, at the same time, put down their action and resolve them into the "Democratic Justice Party" to prolong his own power.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique will hold "National Assembly elections" for the next term under the situation in which the people's sentiments against the dictatorship and Chon Tu-hwan are sharply mounting and contradictions in the ruling circles are growing acute and the resistance of the opposition political forces is coming to the surface.

This is why the puppet is hard at work to increase the "Democratic Justice Party" force to secure a stable position in the "National Assembly" and win over those whose activity has been restored.

The scheme of the puppets to appease the opposition forces whom they had subjected to harsh political suppression shows the miserable position of those trying to maintain their power.

VRPR VIEWS STRUGGLES STAGED BY STUDENTS, OTHERS

SK310131 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Hello, everybody. In this hour, I will speak about the vigorous and righteous antigovernment struggle staged by the patriotic students and religious personages.

In the midst of the daily-growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment which has been brewing among the vast patriotic masses from all strata since the beginning of this year, the patriotic students who were expelled from schools are collectively staging a vigorous struggle against the authorities' deceptive measure of allowing the expelled students to return to school on a pan-national basis.

The number of universities at which the expelled students are engaged in collective struggle by forming committees to promote the reinstatement of the expelled students following the authorities' so-called measure of allowing the expelled students to return to school reaches nearly 20 throughout the country, including Seoul National University, where, on 13 January, some 100 expelled students demanded an interview with the president after having disseminated leaflets titled "For Genuine Reinstatement." Hundreds of expelled students at such universities as Korea University, Sunggyungwan University, Ewha Women's University, Sungmyong Women's University, Sogang University, Tongguk University, Sungjon University, Kungmin University, Chonnam University, Choson University, Kyongbuk University, Chonbuk University, Kangwon College, Chungnam University, Chungbuk University, and many others are participating in the struggle.

Unanimously demanding the total abolition of the fascist system to maintain order on campus and systems designed to put society in order as the precondition for their returning to school, they strongly demanded reinstatement of all the expelled students.

Again on 26 January, these expelled students at the 20 or more universities issued a statement, strongly calling for the unconditional reinstatement of all the expelled students and the reinstatement of all the expelled professors.

In the meantime, the patriotic religious personages issued an antigovernment statement, and engaged in a righteous struggle the same day.

Holding a press conference on that day, the Korean National Christian Consultative Council, the Human Rights Committee of the Korean National Christian Consultative Council, and the Korean Catholic Committee To Realize Justice and Peace issued a joint statement denouncing the authorities' fascist, barbarous act of unjustly arresting and imprisoning Minister Cho Sung-hyok, director of the Korean Christian Institute for Social Affairs Studies, Mr Yi Yong-hui, former professor at Hangyang University, and Mr Kang Man-kil, former professor at Korea University, without warrants. Demanding their release, they declared that they would act in concert until this incident is resolved.

The joint statement also said that all the people are eligible to study the question of reunification and debate matters concerning reunification in order to achieve national reunification and that they should do such things, asserting that discussion of matters concerning reunification cannot be monopolized by a certain regime or a few people.

Such an antigovernment struggle by the patriotic students and religious personages is unlimitedly righteous and just in that it reflects the unanimous aspirations and demand of our popular masses longing for (?justice) and democratic reunification.

It is very natural for the expelled students to strongly demand the reinstatement of all expelled students and dismissed professors. Their demand should be met without delay.

The illegally expelled students and ousted professors are neither (?objects) nor criminals who should have been driven from campus. They are impassioned, patriotic students and conscientious professors who could no longer look idly at today's ruinous, colonial political climate of South Korea, where fascist dictatorship is rampant, and at reality on campus. These things caused them to turn out to the righteous struggle for national salvation.

Having regarded their patriotic acts as criminal and having illegally expelled or ousted them, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which could not withstand strong pressure at home and abroad, announced the so-called reinstatement measure. Indeed, however, the ring is maneuvering to allow only those who pledge to obey the fascist rule to return to campuses.

To give an example, Seoul National University was made to force those students who want to return to campus to turn in their study plans and their parents' written promises, and was also made to ban their extracurricular activities. What is worse, at a press conference on 26 January, the president of the university threatened that he will only allow those students who promise to be engrossed only in studies, without participating in antigovernment activities, to return to campus.

This clearly shows that the authorities' so-called reinstatement measure is nothing but a trick and clumsy political burlesque to avert the anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirit daily growing among our patriotic students and professors, to hide a sordid nature as a group of truculent fascist murderers and campus stranglers, and to win popularity.

No longer able to idly watch the authorities' deceptive reinstatement measure, our expelled patriotic students are valiantly waging a righteous struggle at various places across the country.

This time religionists strongly demanded the release of the illegally arrested minister and former professors, and free discussion about reunification. This is also just. The content of the preaching of the illegally arrested Pastor Cho Sung-hyok and former professors Yi Yong-hui and Kang Man-kil cannot be regarded as criminal.

At a meeting of middle and high school teachers in Seoul last year, they asserted that the 25 June war was not a southward invasion and that its nature should be redefined. Furthermore, they said that the North's Koryo confederal system is more democratic because it raises the withdrawal of the U.S. troops as a precondition, arguing that the simultaneous entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition are nothing but an antireunification policy to fix national division. In addition, they said: Anticommunism is a factor blocking reunification; an anticommunist education is an education which foments heterogeneity within the nation and permanent division; and national legitimacy lies with the North. They told the truth as it is in accordance with their conscience and confidence as [word indistinct] intellectuals, and expressed their just opinions.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring regarded their remarks as criminal, arrested them without a warrant, and is inflicting various kinds of suppression on them. This is an intolerable insult of conscience and intelligence and is an unpardonable crime. This also openly exposes the fact that politics without violence and the ruling philosophy on the elimination of violence about which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is raving are downright lies to deceive the people.

This time, religionists demanded the release of the illegally arrested pastor and former professors and strongly called for free discussion about reunification. This is a deserving protest against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's bestial tyranny and [word indistinct] policy and is a patriotic act of representing the unanimous aspirations and demands of the people for reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should act with discretion by looking straight at the aspirations of our masses and the tenor of the times, unconditionally reinstate all illegally expelled students and ousted professors, and acquit all prisoners, including Pastor Cho Sung-hyok and professors Yi Yong-hui and Kang Man-kil, without delay.

#### POLICE ALERT IN SOUTH 'INTENSIFIED SUPPRESSION'

SK280459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA) -- The puppet Seoul city police bureau of South Korea on January 23 issued a "special emergency order for prevention of crimes" and instructed the puppet police to deploy fully armed policemen in uniform or plainclothes at more than 2,200 public resorts and enter into a 24-hour duty till February 7. In this connection, MINJU CHOSON today carries a commentary titled "Step For Intensified Suppression."

Noting that the puppets are using the pretext of "presention of crimes" to justify this "wholesale roundup," but, in actuality, it is aimed to suppress people obstructive to their fascist rule, the author of the commentary says:

It is not fortuitous that the puppets are running wild in the intensified suppression of people from the outset of the new year.

Now the anti-U.S., anti-"government" action is being further intensified among the South Korean people. In particular, their struggle is mounting high as the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique have turned South Korea into the biggest powder-magazine in the Far East, into a nuclear forward base and are trying to ignite a new war.

Hence, the puppets are trying to threaten and blackmail the South Korean people, suppress their anti-U.S., anti-"government" spirit and bolster up the tottering fascist ruling system by intensifying the fascist suppression under the pretext of the "prevention of crimes."

However, suppression by the bayonet is not almighty. The wilder the puppets run in suppression, the earlier their doomsday will come.

LOW-PRICE PURCHASE OF RICE IN SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK311602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the scheme of the South Korean puppets to rob the peasants of autumn grain at a low price, NODONG SINMUN today brands this an act to squeeze the blood of the peasants.

Noting that the puppets froze the "purchase" price of autumn grain at the end of last year at the level of the previous year, setting it at insignificant 55,970 won per straw bag, the author of the commentary says: The puppets put forward the stabilization of prices in the period as the pretext of the "purchase" price freeze. But this is intended to justify this freeze and lull the growing discontent among the peasants.

Last year the prices of farming materials such as fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and farming tools jumped sharply to lift the production cost of autumn grain to 73,000 won per straw bag. In spite of this, the puppets totally froze the "purchase" price of autumn grain. They mean to siphon the blood of the peasants to the last drop.

Now, the South Korean people are unanimously demanding everywhere to raise the purchase price more than 20 percent protesting against the criminal act of the puppets in freezing it.

Their freeze of the autumn grain "purchase" price is another proof of the downright fraud of the "increase of the farmhouse income" and "building of a welfare countryside" advertised by them so often.

SOVIET MEDIA REPORTS ON SITUATION IN SOUTH CITED

TASS on Student Demonstrations

SK292250 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA) -- A TASS report from Tokyo on January 28 conveyed the demonstration of South Korean students against the reactionary policy of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime."

It says: The Japanese news agency KYODO reports that a student demonstration has taken place in Seoul in a demand for an end to repressions, for the restoration of the dissolved student organisations and for the reinstatement of professors and faculty members who were dismissed from political motives.

The demonstrators expressed a sharp protest against the arrests of the student movement activists who have been imprisoned under the provisions of South Korea's current anti-democratic "law on the maintenance of security." Leaflets distributed by the demonstrators express solidarity with all opposition parties, public and religious organisations which come out in favour of granting political rights and civil freedoms to the populations of South Korea.

#### PRAVDA on Foreign Debt

SK300447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper PRAVDA January 26 carried an article titled "Up to Ears With Debts" exposing the South Korean puppet clique's huge foreign debts.

The paper says: The foreign debts of South Korea amounted to 40,900 million dollars at the end of last year. They increased almost 3,000 million dollars in 1983 alone.

In defiance of its economic difficulty the anti-popular Seoul "regime" is squandering a large sum of dollars in purchasing modern and expensive U.S. combat technical equipment.

The South Korean authorities are directing nearly a half of their yearly budget to upkeep and equipment of the puppet army over 700,000 strong, one of the largest armies in the world.

They are using for this purpose a greater share of billions of dollars of loans they got from Tokyo with the help of Washington. Nevertheless, Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea is declaring that in the future South Korea would attach primary importance to ensuring necessary military potentials in such a way as to develop munitions industry and increase military potentialities.

The dependent foreign policy and excessive burden of military expenses of the pro-American "regime" of Chon Tu-hwan aimed at turning the South of the Korean peninsula still further into a "U.S. bastion in Asia" have made the Seoul puppet clique a debt slave of its "ally-patron."

#### NONDONG SINMUN DEFENSE, EMBODIMENT OF CHUCHE IDEA

SK010337 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2218 GMT 31 Jan 84

[NODONG SINMUM 1 February special article: "Our Party Is a Revolutionary Party Advancing Under the Banner of the Revolutionary Ideology of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song"]

[Text] The invincibility of our revolution lies in taking the great chuche idea as a guiding principle for its advance.

In his New Year address of this year, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught us with regard to raising the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea even higher in accordance with the demand of the prevailing situation, and with regard to the ranks of our revolution politically and ideologically.

We must persistently keep our revolution alive and brilliantly consummate the cause of the chuche revolution by advancing while adhering firmly to the chuche idea.

Our party is struggling, while regarding the defending, safeguarding, and embodying of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology, the chuche idea, as its supreme mission.

Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology will shine forever as the guiding ideology of our revolution through all storms, because this great party is in front of us.

1. The might and combat capabilities of the party of the working class are displayed through the struggle to defend and safeguard the revolutionary ideology of the leader.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is for the struggle to embody the revolutionary ideology of the leader and to win its final victory. Therefore, for the party of the working class, nothing is more important than the duty to defend and embody the ideology of the leader.

As the revolution advances, the revolutionary ideology of the leader demonstrates even greater might. Accordingly, the party of the working class must continue the struggle to defend and embody the ideology of the leader. No stagnation or standstill are allowed in this struggle.

The long history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class is one in which the revolutionary ideology of the leader has been defended and turned into reality amid the severe struggle against all reactionary forces. This arduous and sacred struggle has been led by the revolutionary party of the working class faithful to the ideology of the leader.

The decisive role which the party plays in the struggle to defend the revolutionary ideology of the leader cannot change throughout the past, present, and future of the communist movement.

The course of the struggle waged by the WPK has been embroidered with the proud history in which the revolutionary ideology of the Comrade Kim Il-song has been purely inherited and brilliantly embodied.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and its secretary, noted: The history of the Korean revolution is one in which the great chuche idea has been embodied and has won a total victory.

Our party is a glorious party which has struggled under the banner of the revolutionary ideology of the leader since the time of its historical roots.

Already at the time when he was opening the origins of our revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with insight into the demand of the times, advanced the chuche-oriented strategies for the Korean revolution and its task of struggle and specified them in the program of the down-with-imperialism union.

The history of our party's struggle to embody the chuche idea has begun with the struggle to implement the great leader's program of the down-with-imperialism union.

Throughout the course of its historic development, our party has firmly maintained the revolutionary stand to complete the revolution under the banner of the leader's revolutionary ideology. Our party can take great pride as one that carries on the revolution and the struggle.

Our party's struggle to defend and safeguard the banner of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology has entered a new, high stage at the historic time when the entire society is being permeated with the chuche idea.

Through the struggle to permeate the entire society with the chuche idea, our party has provided all ideological, theoretical, and material foundations required to glorify Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology throughout many thousand generations and to complete our revolution. This historic period is the most rewarding one in the development of our revolution.

Throughout this period, our party's loyalty to the leader's ideology has been fully displayed. As the revolutionary cause advances toward a new, high stage, an even heavier task is put forth and the enemy's challenge becomes even more atrocious.

The past period was one in which a very severe struggle was waged between the revolutionary forces and the counterrevolutionary forces in the international arena.

Despite the aggressive maneuvers and reactionary ideological offensives by the enemies of the revolution, which were daily becoming undisguised, our party has never faltered but persistently struggled to win the final victory of the great chuche idea.

This was a shining example which had shown how to defend and safeguard the leader's revolutionary ideology during the time of revolution and struggle.

The greatest achievement which our party has won in glorifying the revolutionary ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is its brilliant formularization of and the clear proclamation of its historic position. The correct formularization of the leader's revolutionary ideology is of fundamental and principal significance in displaying its correctness and greatness and in defending its purity.

In the 1970's, when the cause of permeating the entire society with the chuche idea was being brought before us, our party formularized Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology as a unitary system of the chuche-oriented ideology and concept. As a result, it was proven that the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary ideology was a great leading ideology which has a complete ideological and theoretical system required by the times, and an immortal revolutionary ideology which shown the future of communism. This is the most sacred definition of the position of the leader's revolutionary ideology.

The formularization of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology by our party was more than a theoretical conclusion. What is reflected in this is our party's fundamental stand toward the leader's revolutionary ideology.

Our party is struggling to defend and safeguard the leader's ideology under all circumstances. It is the firm will of our party to glorify the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology forever, regardless of the lapse of time and the change of generations.

Because they have such a party, our people are firmly convinced that the purity and position of the chuche idea will be firmly guaranteed in the future as well.

Also, our party has put forth abundant theories and policies in all fields to thoroughly realize the great Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and to bring about its ultimate victory. Our party has clarified numerous theoretical and practical problems in the course of the struggle to remodel the whole society on the chuche idea. In such a course, numerous historical theses were published, including the theses "On the Chuche Idea," "The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-with-Imperialism Union," and "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea."

The fundamental characteristics of the theories and policies put forth by our party are that they are headed on the leader's revolutionary idea and are intended to carry it out thoroughly. Therefore, we should thoroughly carry out party policy to bring about ultimate victory for Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea.

The theories and policies put forth by our party are extraordinarily abundant and diverse in content. Our party has clarified the scientific and just nature of the philosophical principles, social and historical principles, and the guiding principles of the chuche idea to defend and carry out the chuche idea, which constitutes the essence of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea. Thus, the historical contribution of the chuche idea to the development of the working class view of the world and its revolutionary theory has been established.

Our party has realized the great leader's revolutionary chuche theory and has given an answer to the important theoretical and practical problems associated with occupying the two forts of communism. In particular, it is of great significance that the party defined the three revolutions line put forth by the respected and beloved leader as a basic strategic line in socialist and communist construction, and put forward numerous theories and policies to carry out the three revolutions, such as the policies on training the chuche-type communist revolutionaries, on economic and cultural construction, and on the three revolutions team movement and winning the three revolutions red flag.

Our party has also put forth the problem of realizing the great leader's work method as well as policies to realize the theories on chuche leadership and the leadership system. What is particularly important in the party policies is the theory on defending, safeguarding, and completing the leader's revolutionary cause. Our party has clarified all the theoretical and practical problems for the completion of the revolutionary cause, including the problem of the leader's position and role in revolutionary struggle, of inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition, and of constructing the party with a view to the future. This theory is a staunch policy in firmly carrying on the life of our revolution.

Through active ideological and theoretical activity, our party enriched the treasure box of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea. The whole course of our party's ideological and theoretical activity was a proud one in which ideological and theoretical treasure for brightening the leader's revolutionary idea and defending its purity has been provided.

Our party is also fully embodying the great [leader] Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea in all sectors and all units of the revolution and construction.

The greatness and might of the working class revolutionary ideology clearly displayed in its role for change. The revolutionary ideology, the justice of which has been fully tested in the course of revolutionary practice, will demonstrate greater attraction as time passes.

Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea is a great weapon of creation and change in our times. By embodying this idea, our party has unfolded a rewarding era of imbuing nature, society, and mankind with a single idea.

Under the wise leadership of our party, a great unit of chuche-type revolutionaries armed firmly with Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea is now growing and the material and technical foundation of socialism is being consolidated as a result of a thorough implementation of the lines to make the national economy chuche-oriented, to modernize it, and to make it science-oriented.

The party, the revolutionary government, and the revolutionary armed forces are also being fortified on the strength of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented lines. In addition, industry, agriculture, literature, the arts, and sciences are being developed only in accordance with the leader's intention.

Indeed, never before has Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea played so great a role for change in the revolution and construction as in today's era which is led by our party.

The chuche idea which has been established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly takes hold of the hearts of the people who are advancing under the banner of independence. Since the people have become convinced of the justness of the chuche idea through reality, no force can block the chuche idea's influence. To aspire to advance forever under the banner of the great leader's revolutionary idea is the rock-firm revolutionary will of our party and people.

2. The WPK's ability to strongly defend and embody the leader's revolutionary idea is relevant to the unusual leadership traits and combat capabilities the party itself possesses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party has been further tested and seasoned and has been strengthened and developed as an invincible revolutionary party in the difficult and complicated course of leading the revolution and construction.

For the party of the working class to defend the leader's revolutionary idea to the end, it must possess firm revolutionary principles, seasoned leadership, and powerful combat capabilities. Such leadership traits of the party stem from its inherent nature.

Ours is a party which has been founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is a revolutionary party which assumed as its supreme mission the embodiment of the leader's revolutionary idea.

Our party's lineage has also been provided by the great leader, and the strengthening and developing of our party has been achieved brilliantly only under the leadership of the leader.

This shows that ours is a new type of a party and a chuche-type revolutionary party.

The inherent nature and character of the party as well as its loyalty to the great chuche idea are our party's inherent traits and the basis for all activities.

From the start to finish, our party solves all the ideological and theoretical problems arising in the revolution and construction on the basis of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideological and theoretical methods.

For a party to successfully lead the revolution and construction, it must have a consistent guideline without fail. This guideline is none else but the leader's idea. The party of the working class should never deviate from this.

The great leader comrade's revolutionary idea has become the starting point and an absolute basis of our party's activity. Thus, the respected and beloved leader's ideological and theoretical method is being carried out thoroughly and fully.

In solving all the problems arising from the revolution and construction, our party firmly bases itself on the teachings and policies historically set forth by the great leader and on the principles and methodology maintained by the leader.

Our party has been able to put forth the slogan of imbuing society with the chuche idea because it bases itself on the great leader's theory of revolutionizing society and making it a working class.

The policy of the speed battle, too, has been put forth on the basis of the theory on the theory on the ideology of the continued revolution and the Chollima movement as elucidated by the respected and beloved leader.

By having embodied the theory on the inherent nature of the socialist society and social relationship put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has once again, in recent years, answered the questions concerning the nature of the socialist society and the inevitability governing its development and consummation.

This demonstrates our party's stand that, whenever new ideological and theoretical problems from the leader's idea and theory.

Since our party has been maintaining such a firm revolutionary stand, a great portion of the ideological and theoretical methods maintained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song since the beginning of building a new society continue to demonstrate their great might even today, after a long time. Herein lies the fundamental element which has enabled our revolution to advance straightforwardly toward victory, following its lines without a hitch.

The revolutionary principle by which our party strongly struggles to defend the leader's revolutionary idea under any circumstances -- this is an important disposition in the leadership of our party which is struggling and advancing under the banner of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea.

The revolutionary ideology of the party of the working class is to be defended and is to triumph in the course of struggle against all sorts of reactionary forces.

The struggle to embody the chuche idea which has emerged to reflect a new historical era was waged in the midst of a struggle against all sorts of foreign ideological trends that run counter to the current of the times.

Our party's struggle to defend and advocate the chuche idea was a grave revolutionary struggle determining the fate of the party and the revolution and the future of the times.

By having intransigently struggled against all sorts of opportunist ideological trends which have cropped up at every period of ordeals, our party has strongly defended and advocated the essence and purity of the chuche idea. It is a brilliant fruition of such a historic struggle that our people have firmly established the chuche-oriented viewpoint and stand and that the chuche-oriented revolutionary lines, including the lines of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense, have been embodied brilliantly.

The chuche idea is, to the core, a working class and revolutionary idea which essentially stands face to face with various bourgeois trends, including idealism and bourgeois human philosophy. By clearly elucidating the essence, content, characteristics, and superiority of the chuche idea and other principled matters arising in understanding the chuche idea, our party has defended the chuche idea scientifically and theoretically.

The essentials and purity of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology have been firmly safeguarded and defended thanks to our party which has resolutely struggled, disclosing the essence of various different ideological trends with a sharp and keen viewpoint of class and (?firm) theory.

Our party also has the extraordinary traits of leadership which make it possible to wage ideological and theoretical activities in a scientific and creative manner, based on the demands of the times and of the development of the revolution and on the aspiration of the masses of people.

The chuche idea was created and has been developed and enriched in the course of the great leader's ideological and theoretical activities which proceeded from his practice of the revolution. Therefore, in order to glorify this idea, we should adhere to such a creative position as to solve all matters, firmly based on the developing reality.

Our party has taken as an immutable principle deeply and scientifically discerning the demands of practice and the aspiration of the masses of people and clarifying the inevitability of the development of the revolution and the society, and, based on this, presenting theory and guidelines. Because of this, all lines and policies of our party to embody the chuche idea are thoroughly scientific and realistic.

At the present time of building socialism, our party has already presented the clear appearance of the future communist society, the inevitability of completing this communist society, and the ideology regarding the leading forces in the communist society. This precisely shows the extraordinary nature of our party's ideological and theoretical activities.

The fact that our party has been able to wage its ideological and theoretical activities in a scientific and creative manner is because of the rich experience and achievements it has attained in its protracted practical struggle.

The attainment of rich experience in the revolution and construction constitutes an important voucher for the revolutionary party safeguarding and enriching the leader's ideology. In the course of leading the arduous and complicated revolutionary struggle to victory at many phases, our party has indeed attained lofty and valuable struggle experience.

In particular, our party's achievements and experience in the 1970's and the 1980's are an immortal asset to expedite the final victory of the revolution.

Our party's achievements and experience involve rich and many-sided assets in all fields -- political, economic, cultural, and military -- to embody independence. These achievements and experience have universal significance because they were attained in the course of carrying out the unexplored and unfamiliar cause of modelling society after the chuche idea, a most urgent task of the times.

Based on the valuable experience attained in its practical struggle course, our party has outstandingly solved all ideological and theoretical matters arising in carrying out the chuche cause today.

The guiding ideology of the times can be safeguarded only by a leader who has both the ability to carry out ideological and theoretical activities in a scientific manner and the tested ability of leadership and practice. This is precisely the valuable truth that has been proved in the struggle to embody the chuche idea.

2. In order to expedite the future of the revolution, the people should struggle to the end under the banner of the leader's revolutionary ideology. In particular, such struggle is treated as a more important problem as the situation becomes more complicated.

As has been taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our revolution today faces a grave challenge from the enemies. Reality demands that we maintain high revolutionary alertness to cope with the reactionary offensive of the enemies and more firmly uphold the chuche idea.

Advancing forward, upholding the banner of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology, constitutes the utmost duty of the times assigned to today's generations which are carrying out the revolution under the party leadership.

The highest honor that the people carrying out the revolution can enjoy is to live and to carry out the revolution in the fatherland where the guiding ideology of the times has been firmly created. Our people have glorified such an honor since the chuche idea was created half a century ago. The chuche idea was the militant banner with which our people were able to defeat the two powerful imperialist enemies. It was also the source of strength which unfolded great grandeur and prosperity in this land.

The path by which we can also glorify the honor and dignity of chuche Korea in the future is the single path by which we carry out the revolution under the banner of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology.

Above all, we should infinitely treasure the great leader's immortal ideological and theoretical achievements and glorify them eternally.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of, and secretary of, the Party Central Committee, has indicated: We should see to it that not only the present generation but also the next generations grasp the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and theory as an eternal guiding idea of the party, that they firmly safeguard his revolutionary achievements, struggle experiences, revolutionary work method, and work style, and that they brilliantly inherit and complete the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause.

The brilliant glorification of the leader's ideological and theoretical achievements is an important touchstone showing the revolutionary spirit and faithfulness of the party of the working class and the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideological and theoretical achievements are of immortal significance because of their profound and complete contents and their renovational role in bringing about great progress in carrying out the cause of independence.

Today, these great ideological assets have been further developed and enriched thanks to the respected and beloved leader's energetic ideological and theoretical activities. Our party's prospect and the future of the revolution totally depend on how these valuable assets are safeguarded and inherited.

The brilliant glorification of the leader's ideological and theoretical achievements is synonymous with invariably and firmly grasping the leader's ideology and theory, cherishing them as an absolute faith.

Those who are carrying out the revolution should have firm and strong faith in the guiding ideology of their party. In the whole course of their arduous revolutionary struggle, the Korean communists and people have firmly followed the leader's ideology, the one and only ideology.

The firm faith of the Korean communists and people is that once they have begun to cherish their ideological faith, they cannot give it up for even a moment. Above all, it is important for us, who will still have to surmount all trials and difficulties on the road of national reunification, to more deeply cherish this faith.

We should make it our first priority task to arm the entire party and all the people with the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, and should establish in the society the revolutionary spirit of thinking and acting only in accordance with the ideology and will of the party and the leader.

Because the party and the revolutionary ranks have been firmly consolidated into a pure ideological body imbued only with the chuche idea, we can smash any violent provocations of the enemies and vigorously advance the revolution and construction.

Vigorously accelerating the work of modeling the society after the chuche idea under the party leadership is an important task to complete our revolutionary cause under the banner of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology.

Under the slogan of modeling the society after the chuche idea, our people have already won great victory in the revolution and construction. The past decade, during which the work of modeling the society on the chuche idea has been vigorously accelerated, was a glorious period during which the great golden age in the era of the Workers' Party unfolded and all foundations for the final victory of the revolution were firmly established.

Our people feel great dignity and honor because they have traversed this proud course of struggle together with our party.

We should regard the success and achievements attained in the past decade's struggle as a very valuable asset for the future of our revolution and constantly consolidate and develop it.

By vigorously waging the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's on all fronts of socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions, all party members and working people should make decisive progress in the work of implementing the decisions made at the sixth congress of the party. Our people have deeply experienced and mastered the might of our party on the road of modeling the society on the chuche idea and have deepened their firm determination to uphold the party leadership to the end.

We should not forget this firm determination. Otherwise, we cannot become resolute revolutionary fighters in the 1980's.

On the arduous road of struggle, our people are upholding the party leadership, entrusting their all to the party with the firm determination to share their destiny with the party. All ideological and theoretical policies presented by our party are the brilliant embodiment of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology and its inheritance.

The work to carry out the great leader's revolutionary ideology is closely linked with the work to implement the party's policies. We should firmly establish in the entire party and society the revolutionary spirit of accepting the line, policies, decisions, and instructions of the party as an absolute truth and of unconditionally and thoroughly implementing them.

The rock-firm unity and cohesion, based on the revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song, is the source of the invincible might of our party and the revolutionary ranks.

The party and people, who are carrying out the revolution, should strengthen their ideological unity, particularly when the situation becomes complicated. In the past arduous period, full of trials and difficulties, the Korean communists held aloft the slogan "Let us firmly unite under the banner of the great leader's revolutionary ideology." This is a struggle slogan which can be upheld only by those revolutionaries who have thoroughly mastered and cherished deep in their hearts through practical experiences the fact that only the ideological and volitional unity based on the party's unitary ideological system can be a guarantee for the victory of the revolution.

We have been able to firmly safeguard the political and ideological purity of our party because of the fact that the indomitable revolutionary fighters have been firmly rallied around the party and the leader with such determination and faith.

We should continuously strengthen the work to consolidate the ideological and volitional unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks, regarding it as an important work to determine the destiny of the party and the revolution.

As long as there is the great unity and cohesion which are firmly rallied under one ideology and one center, we can firmly defend the revolutionary cause and complete it, even under arduous and difficult circumstances.

Today, Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology is brightening and illuminating the future of our revolution. As a result, our revolutionary struggle has become a more rewarding one. Our people, who are vigorously struggling under the banner of the great chuche idea, will be victorious always, and will move forward.

#### YIM CHUN-CHU ATTENDS MACHINE MOVEMENT MEETING

SK020409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA) -- A meeting of frontrankers in the model machine movement was held on January 31 and February 1 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Present there together with frontrankers in the model machine movement from all parts of the country were comrades Yim Chun-chu, Kim Hwan, Chae Hui-chong and Ho Chong-suk and personages concerned.

Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, conveyed a congratulatory message of the party Central Committee to the meeting.

The meeting summed up successes and experience gained in the "model machine movement of loyalty to emulate lathe No 26" under the party's leadership and discussed measures to further develop this movement in depth.

A report delivered by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, was followed by speeches at the meeting.

The model machine movement now being waged on a nation-wide scale is a mass movement for carefully maintaining machines and equipment, the precious assets of the country and the people, as their master and effectively using them and raising the production capacity and technical level through constant technical reconditioning of machines.

The "model machine movement of loyalty to emulate lathe No 26" was initiated by the workers of the Pyongyang textile machine factory which is associated with the immortal feats of the dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The dear leader, upholding the great leader's lofty intention on caring for and managing the priceless equipment of the country, was the first to raise the torch of the "model machine movement" at the Pyongyang textile machine factory exactly in the 1960s.

The reporter and speakers stressed that the "model machine movement of loyalty to emulate lathe No 26" mirrors the lawful demand of our developing economy equipped with modern machines and the unanimous desire of our workers and all other working people to uphold with loyalty the party's guidance.

In the period of one year and a half since this movement started, more than one million pieces of equipment have been rehabilitated to their original state, nearly 10,000 revamped and over 463,600 model machines, more than 29,200 model machine workteams, 2,600 model machine work shops and 568 model machine factories produced, they said.

They pointed to the tasks to develop in depth the "model machine movement of loyalty to emulate lathe No 26."

The meeting adopted a pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

#### NODONG SINMUN ON 'FIVE DISTRICT FRONTS' CAMPAIGN

SK290440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today prints a political essay titled "Forward to Five District Fronts!"

Noting that now the whole country is seething with the battle on the five district fronts of Sunchon, Anju, Chongjin, Nampo, and Hamhung set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as one of the central tasks of socialist economic construction for this year, the essay says:

The five district fronts today are a theatre of decisive battle for making our 80s a decade of most shining prosperity by making a decisive breakthrough for attaining the grand ten long-range objectives.

Whether we build up our country into a truly great and powerful country which no enemy dare provoke, into a better country for the people in the 80s or not depends mainly on how the grand ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction are attained, and whether these prospective targets are attained or not depends after all on the issue on the five district fronts.

The question of whether we win victory or not on the five district fronts is precisely the question of whether we will become a victor or not in the 80's. Five district fronts are not merely fronts of economic constructions. These fronts are important political fronts for upholding the dignity and honor of our fatherland and firmly defending the cause of chuche and fronts of worthwhile revolution for bringing about a great turn once again in the position of our fatherland and people by achieving unprecedented prosperity in this land.

The five district fronts are a field of new decisive battle in the 80's for brilliantly demonstrating the greatness of our glorious party and the sagacity of its leadership.

The five district fronts today -- they are a brilliant demonstration of the staunch will and tested leadership of our party which has correctly set the main fronts of attack in socialist construction under the conditions where our revolution and construction have developed on to a new higher stage and the situation in the surrounding areas is growing ever more complex and tense and thus is achieving new victories one after another, firmly grasping the main link and pulling through the difficulties that have cropped up.

After the sixth party congress our party called the whole party and the entire people to new offensive battle with the torch of the historic Hamhung plenary meeting to make the first breakthrough for hitting the 1.5 million ton target of nonferrous metals and has now made a signal of allout attack for making breakthroughs one after another to attain the 120 million ton target of coal, 15 million ton target of steel, 100,000 million kWh target of electricity and 1,500 million metre target of textiles and other major targets.

The construction on the five district fronts today -- it is a new great upsurge of our revolution and construction, a new great upswing and our revolutionary offensive for frustrating the ever more serious military aggressive manoeuvres and anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign of the enemy and for smashing his outrageous challenge. It is a revolutionary offensive like that in the 1950's when we smashed to smithereens all the challenges of the domestic and foreign enemies with the great Chollima march and a demonstration of the brilliant intelligence and valiant offensive spirit of our party which always achieves victory in a go-ahead way, overcoming difficulties and grasping the situation.

The construction on our five district fronts is a demonstration of the iron will and staunch offensive spirit of our party which resolutely upholds its faith and implements its line and policy, not wavering in any worldwide upheaval.

Noting that the construction on the five district fronts is one through which the whole party and the entire people should highly demonstrate once again the might of the speed campaign set forth by our party and the mettle of the Koreans, overcoming all the difficulties by their own efforts, rising impossibly like a mountain.

To become true masters of the age who will undertake the Korean revolution and devotedly carry the revolutionary cause of chuche through to the end, let us march toward the five district fronts!

Let us march toward the five district fronts to become genuine revolutionaries of chuche type, indomitable fighters who will resolutely defend and safeguard our glorious party centre and share destiny with the party to the end!

This is the unanimous desire of our people today, seething like lava boiling in search of crater, an irrepressible sentiment of the times.

BRIEFS

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS GROUP -- Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hwang Chang-Yop on January 31 met and had a friendly talk with the Ghanaian delegation for the study of the chucbe idea headed by Emmanuel Aidon Haizel, director of an institute of Legon University, Ghana. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 31 Jan SK]

OVERSEAS KOREANS VISIT -- Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA) -- Chong Chae-kyo, director of the Tonghae Trading Corporation, and his companion arrived in Pyongyang on January 31 by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 1 Feb 84 SK]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CHINA -- Pyongyang January 25 (KCNA) -- Sin In-ha has been appointed DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China, according to a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee. [Text] Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 24 Jan 84 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO LAOS APPOINTED -- Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA) -- Kim Sang-chun has been appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Laos, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 28 Jan 84 SK]

VESSEY'S BRIEFING TO U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE NOTED

SK020137 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, Feb 1 (YONHAP) -- Vowing to reunite the Korean peninsula under one government, the North Koreans deploy about half their combat forces near the border of South Korea, Gen. John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chief of Staff, said Wednesday. "They stress mobility, firepower, and shock action and maintain the capability to launch an offensive on short notice," the former commander of the Combined Forces Command in Korea stressed.

Vessey made the remarks while testifying before the U.S. Senate Armed Forces Committee Wednesday. He was briefing the senators on the military situation throughout the world.

South Korea continues its efforts to achieve an independent capability to resist aggression but still requires strong U.S. support to deter or counter a North Korean attack, he said. Indicating that the United States forward deploys an army division, and air and naval forces in Korea, he said the two allies forces are integrated into a single command structure, the Combined Forces Command, and major exercises, such as Team Spirit, demonstrate allied cooperation and U.S. reinforcement potential. He further said the protection of U.S. and allied interests in the Pacific and East Asian region continues to require highly capable forward-deployed air, ground, and naval forces and the ability to reinforce those forces quickly.

Stressing that the United States has major security interests in the Pacific and East Asian areas, Vessey said these interests include promoting regional stability and progress, strengthening collective defense with allies, and maintaining important economic ties.

He further warned that the Soviet military capabilities in the region continue to improve, providing greater opportunities for the Soviets to exert their influence. "The Soviets have expanded their naval presence and strengthened their overall war fighting capabilities." Vessey added that North Korea and Vietnam, supported by Soviet assistance, are major sources of regional instability.

CHINA INDIRECTLY NOTIFIES SOUTH OF TENNIS SITE

SK020335 Seoul YONHAP in English 0323 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb 2 (YONHAP) -- China indirectly notified South Korea of its intention to hold the Eastern Zone Davis Cup preliminaries within its territory, instead of Hong Kong, a Korean Tennis Association (KTA) official said Thursday.

KTA's vice president Kim Su-hwan said that he was notified of the Chinese decision early Thursday morning by Eichi Kawatei, a Japanese member of the International Tennis Federation (ITF), by telephone.

Quoting Kawatei, who attended an ITF board meeting in London, Kim said China at first insisted on Hong Kong as the venue of the preliminary round but said it would hold the games in Kunming, Yunnan Province, as other ITF members insisted that the ITF rule which stipulates the preliminaries be held either in China or Korea be observed. There are no diplomatic ties between Seoul and Beijing.

Last month, China proposed to Korea through Kawatei to hold the preliminaries of the prestigious tennis event in Hong Kong. Meanwhile, the KTA received no official notification from the ITF but expects the international organization to send a cable soon.

DETENTION OF CHINESE HIJACKERS QUESTIONED

SK020250 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 31 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "What Is Left of the Communist Chinese Plane Incident: We Sympathize With Those Who Move To Seek Amnesty for the Hijackers"]

[Text] After a Communist Chinese civilian airplane made an emergency landing in our country last spring, this incident generated many anecdotes and raised many problems. This incident, which happened on 5 May 1983 when a Communist Chinese civilian airplane was flying to Shanyang, located in the North of Communist China, with 9 crew members and 96 passengers on board, was proven to be a hijacking attempt by 6 armed passengers who secretly smuggled weapons onto the plane in order to flee to Taiwan for asylum.

This incident ended when our government accepting a Communist Chinese request for negotiations, smoothly settled it by sending back the passengers on 10 May and the aircraft on 18 May after the damage done to it during the hijacking attempt and when it was making an emergency landing was repaired. The fair and humanitarian acts shown by our government in the course of such procedures were the object of Communist Chinese praise and gratitude.

What still remains of this incident are matters surrounding the six Chinese hijackers. The Hague Convention for the prevention of illegal hijacking of aircraft, to which both our country and Communist China subscribe, serves us as a guide in handling this incident and on how to deal with the six hijackers. Following the dictate of this convention, our prosecutors imprisoned and indicted them on 1 June of last year. After a 2-month trial at Seoul District Criminal Court beginning 18 June last year, all of the six Chinese had been convicted -- one of them was sentenced to a 6-year prison term, two of them to 5 years of imprisonment, and the remaining three to 4 years of imprisonment.

Later on 20 December last year, the Seoul Higher Court rejected an appeal filed by the defendants, upholding the first sentence. As the defendants filed another appeal to the Supreme Court, their case is being handled by the Supreme Court.

The problematic point in this trial stems from the fact that the defendants are subject to punishment as hijackers of aircraft according to what the Hague Convention stipulates, but the motive and purpose of their hijacking attempt was clearly political -- political asylum. The Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which is widely practiced throughout the world, defines an individual's right to choose residence in foreign countries as a refugee as one of the basic human rights.

Upholding the first sentence, the decision at the second hearing for these defendants read: Hoping that the Korean Government would take into account the political aspect of this crime and would show humanitarian consideration faithful to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the defendants as well as the people of the Republic of China, a country in which the defendants want to live as refugees, pleaded with the Korean Government to undertake magnanimous acts toward them. This clearly exposes the ambiguous nature of this trial.

Our mixed feelings about this trial actually stem from such ambiguity. These very mixed feelings may have been a natural element that drove some people, including some parliamentarians from both the ruling and minority parties, to seek clemency for them. (Reported on the front page of the 29 January edition of HANGUK ILBO).

The defendants of this trial have remained in detention for over 9 months. As the Communist Chinese authorities, who can be said to be the victim of the hijacking attempt, are expressing gratitude toward our country for returning the passengers and aircraft, we can say that the legal wounds of the incident have been cured. Thus, our country has amply expressed its fair approach to this incident in that it has followed international rules and respected what laws dictate in dealing with this incident. We now question whether or not continued detention of the defendants is right.

In light of our country's national policy of free democracy and in light of our supreme goal of anticomunism, punishment for their crime raises a delicate question. In view of public sentiment, punishing them as criminals cannot be viewed as a natural consequence. We have to take into account the fact that some people fleeing from North Korea could take the same course of action to come to the South.

Even with such circumstances surrounding these Chinese, legal action against them is to be taken only by the judiciary organizations and we leave the legal decision about them to the courts. Nobody could influence the court's decision, nor should he.

This being the case, we sympathize with the people who beg for clemency for them, but we cannot agree with those who call for their unconditional release, because such an act will certainly work negatively for the court's decision.

One thing that is certain is that, because of the incident's ambiguous character, there could be two kinds of standards in handling this incident. One set is to strictly take legal action and carry the decision out; the other is to take humanitarian action apart from legal procedures. In this case, the only way in which our country can defend our national goal as a country governed by freedom and laws is not to bend to any set of these two standards. Still, we have to wait a little while before the trial ends, but we may as well point out to those concerned that they will have to show dauntlessness and wisdom when they conclude the case as they did when the incident occurred.

#### YI CHIN-HUI MEETS WITH KENYAN MINISTER MATANO

SK020021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Minister of Culture and Information Yi Chin-hui yesterday expressed the hope that Korea and Kenya will further solidify their already friendly ties by increasing exchanges on various levels. President Chon Tu-hwan visited Nairobi in August 1982.

Meeting with Robert S. Matano, Kenyan minister of information and broadcasting at his office, Minister Yi thanked his Kenyan counterpart for his government's support for Korea in the international community at the time of the KAL incident last September and the Rangoon bombing in October last year.

Minister Matano said in reply that his government is against the use of violence under any circumstances and expressed Kenya's continuing support for the Seoul's approach to peaceful unification of the peninsula.

The Kenyan minister briefed Yi on the result of the just-finished Conference of Ministers of Information from Nonaligned Countries (COMINAC) in Jakarta, which he attended as his nation's chief delegate.

Emphasizing that brisk exchange of broadcasting personnel between Korea and Kenya is important, Yi told Matano Korea would welcome visits by Kenyan television broadcasting personnel this year. The Kenyan minister accepted the offer.

Minister Matano arrived in Seoul Tuesday for a four-day visit at the invitation of Minister Yi. Later in the day, Matano visited President Chon Tu-hwan and Rep. Kwon Il-hyon, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

#### EDUCATION MINISTRY APPROVES REVISED REGULATIONS

SK020037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Education yesterday approved revised school regulations of 65 colleges and universities aimed at reinstating ousted students. The colleges and universities have attached an exceptional clause to their existing regulations, providing that students expelled between the May 17 incident of 1981 and the end of last year can be granted readmission.

They retained clauses banning students ousted for involvement in campus disturbances from reentering school. The schools also stipulated in the revised regulations that classes should be conducted at least 32 weeks a year. The minimum number of school days under the old regulations was 320 days a year. The number of school days that may be cut because of unavoidable circumstances decreased from 30 days to 15 days.

Meanwhile, most of the 65 colleges and universities are expected to finish interviewing ousted students to discuss their reinstatement by Feb. 15.

#### EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS PRESS IN CAMPUS ISSUES

SK020031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] Education Minister Kwon Ui-hyok said that any police forces now stationed on college and university campuses would be immediately withdrawn when requested by deans.

Minister Kwon also said that expulsion of "problem" students in connection with campus demonstrations and turmoil would be withheld if pertinent professors guarantee the student's future conduct.

Meeting the press Tuesday to talk about the reinstatement of ousted students and campus unrest, he said that all campus disputes should be solved with out outside interference.

Whenever a college dean suggests the futility of the police presence on the campus, Kwon said, police personnel would be asked, in cooperation with the authorities concerned, to leave the campus.

Kwon noted that punishing students involved in campus unrest is not considered to be effective and said that the best way would be to lead them on right path. He recalled that criminal punitive action was withheld even during the Japanese colonial rule if professors assured their will to properly guide problem students.

When professors are determined to guide the students in question, he observed, students will have trust in the professors, which will in return enhance their authority and dignity.

He said that the recent separate announcements by Seoul National University and his ministry were made to minimize adverse effects on those who were involved in group actions by expelled students and to help all ousted students return to their campuses.

SPK DISCOUNTS SIHANOUK'S VICTORIES AS IMAGINARY

BK280655 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1130 GMT 27 Jan 84

[*"Commentary: 'China's New Farce'" -- SPK headline*]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Jan (SPK) -- Time has proved that the more the Kampuchean revolution asserts its irreversibility, the more difficult it is for China to stomach the stinging failure it has recorded in its war of sabotage against the youthful PRK.

To follow the first number of the production in Beijing last December in which Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan, and Son Sann were summoned to show their "unity" for public opinion, the Beijing bigshots have just started the second part of their repertoire of stratagems: to push Sihanouk, head of the "tripartite coalition government," into peddling his imaginary victories.

Authorized by his masters to go to Bangkok, Sihanouk strutted about, declaring that he would make a visit to the "liberated zones," call a meeting of his "cabinet," even receive credentials from some countries, and so on. How hollow can these remarks be!

Easier said than done, goes a saying. And a man like Sihanouk cannot ignore that. If Sihanouk had liberated zones, Thailand would not have proposed not long ago a 30-km pullback of Kampuchean and Vietnamese troops from the common border. Undoubtedly, the so-called liberated zones mentioned by Sihanouk are nothing more than the "refugee camps" in Thai territory. If the "tripartite coalition" is really stronger than ever as he has claimed, Beijing would not have given the trio a serious talk about unity, and Sihanouk himself would not have to justify that food and medical aid is divided equally in three parts as reported by the LOS ANGELES TIMES of 25 December 1983.

Moreover, Sihanouk also complained in a letter to Khieu Samphan that his forces and those of Son Sann have been harassed, even openly attacked, by the Khmer Rouge. This complaint suggests a doubt: How can a coalition which is hardly nascent but already badly torn by serious internal conflicts be in a position to withstand a crushing offensive by the adversary? All that Sihanouk has said makes us think of those special effects in a movie, for he has made hollow promises, and China has once again proved itself to be such a clumsy puppeteer!

During these past 5 years, the PRK, in the tempo of its prodigious rebirth, has increasingly confirmed its position in the international arena. The solidarity of the new regime has been reflected in a very eloquent manner by the proceeding in complete security of the festivities held throughout the country in honor of the 5th National Day and attended by many foreign journalists.

In the face of the stunning realities in Kampuchea, such a work of drama is far from bringing honors for its producer and its actors.

RADIO HAILS INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES' 'GOODWILL'

BK311146 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "*The Good-Will Proposal of the Three Indochinese Countries*"]

[Text] The eighth conference of the Lao, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese foreign ministers, held in Vientiane on 28-29 January, was very successful. The success of this conference once again emphasizes the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries, which have actively contributed to the cause of defending peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

This conference was held after the successful implementation of the resolution of the summit conference of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam over the past year and after the grand celebrations of the 5th founding anniversary of the glorious PRK.

The conference examined and highly valued the great achievements scored by each country in its national defense and construction efforts over the past 5 years. The conference also displayed the great development of the special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation of the three Indochinese countries, which have advanced steadily. No reactionary forces can hinder this advance. The wonderful rebirth of the Kampuchean people and the soaring prestige of the PRK have clearly proved the good nature of the new regime, a good nature which never existed in the old Kampuchean societies.

The victories scored in the past by the three Indochinese peoples constitute a heavy blow to the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and a number of reactionary forces in the ASEAN leading circles who have launched maneuvers to create tension and confrontation among countries in Southeast Asia in an attempt to reverse the situation in Kampuchea and weaken the three Indochinese countries. The experience gained over the past 5 years has helped to consolidate the friendship and special militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries. On the other hand, the past 5 years marked a most bitter defeat for the Beijing Chinese, U.S. imperialists, the ASEAN countries, and their lackeys -- Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann. There is no change in the Beijing ruling circles' hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries. The Beijing Chinese have launched maneuvers to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution and pit the ASEAN countries against Indochinese countries in order to increase tension in Southeast Asia. Beijing has put forth the so-called Kampuchean problem as a precondition for negotiation with the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Such has always been China's customary policy aimed at driving other countries into conflicts to serve its strategy of expansion in Southeast Asia.

Thailand and some other ASEAN countries have tried to force Kampuchea to accept an impossible solution. They have demanded that Vietnam unilaterally withdraw its volunteer forces from Kampuchea despite the fact that Beijing, Thailand, and the Pol Pot clique continue to launch activities freely. However, these insane maneuvers and activities have been successively frustrated and defeated. The realities which have taken place during the past 5 years clearly prove that the sole basic solution for all peoples in Southeast Asia is to discuss all problems raised by each side on the basis of equity and mutual respect for each other's interest free from outside interference. The peoples of the ASEAN and Indochinese countries share the fundamental common interest, that is, the maintenance of peace, stability, and cooperation -- the essential factors for improving the standard of living of the people in each country. The three Indochinese countries hold that the problems involving Southeast Asia must be settled on the basis of equality, respect for the legitimate interests of each group of countries, nonimposition, and exclusion of imposition from outside. This solution has been warmly welcomed by world public opinion.

The contemporary history of Southeast Asia, particularly over the last 40 years, allows the derivation of four characteristics:

1. The threat to the independence of Southeast Asian nations has always come from outside;
2. The main victims of the various aggressions, interventions, and dominations have been the three Indochinese countries;
3. The aggressions and interventions against peace and stability in Southeast Asia by colonialist, imperialist, and expansionist forces from outside would not have been possible without the assistance and the use of the territory of some countries in the region, particularly Thailand;

4. The imperialist and expansionist forces have constantly resorted to the policy of divide-and-rule and have driven the ASEAN and Indochinese countries into a state of confrontation.

Any solution that is to bring about a solid and lasting peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia will have to take these characteristics into account. Realizing the significance of these characteristics, the conference set forth five possible directions for consideration and resolution related to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the progress of the peoples in this region. This has once again emphasized the three Indochinese countries' goodwill and responsibility in the settlement of complicated problems in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries always welcome the formula proposed by the Malaysian foreign minister concerning talks between the five ASEAN countries on the one side and Vietnam and Laos on the other. The conference stated that it is ready to consider any formula concerning talks between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

#### CHEA SIM'S TET VISIT TO SRV COMBATANTS REPORTED

BK020555 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1116 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Feb (SPK) -- On the occasion of the Vietnamese traditional New Year, a delegation led by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, this morning visited hospitalized Vietnamese combatants in a Phnom Penh military hospital.

The delegation included Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Min Khin, deputy general secretary of the front's National Council; Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Trade Union Federation; and other representatives of the Kampuchean mass organizations. On that occasion, Chea Sim praised the heroism shown by the Vietnamese combatants in fulfilling their international tasks in Kampuchea.

On behalf of the Kampuchean party, government, and people, he wished cadres, experts, and volunteers of the Vietnamese Army on proletarian internationalist duties in Kampuchea, in particular the wounded combatants and their families, success and good health.

#### CHEA SOTH SPEAKS ON INDIA'S NATIONAL DAY

BK301008 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Speech by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, at 28 January Phnom Penh meeting marking 34th national day of the Republic of India -- recorded]

[Text] Today is an auspicious day for the Indian people and a joyful day for the Kampuchean people. In fact, we are holding a grand celebration today. The Republic of India is a large country which has played an important role in the past as well as at present. With Indira Gandhi as its wise leader, India is now actively implementing the 20-point program for improving the Indian people's livelihood.

Dear comrades: Kampuchea and India have had historic, cultural, and traditional relations of friendship for several centuries. These relations have served the interests of the two peoples. [applause]

In the face of the devastation left behind in Kampuchea by the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the Indian Government has timely provided Kampuchea with valuable aid such as grain, rice seeds, and medicine. The Indian Government has also sent doctors to help Kampuchea in the field of health, as well as Indian archaeologists to help find ways for the conservation of the Angkor temple. The Indian Government has also kindly given us scholarships for study in the conservation of ancient monuments, administrative development, and languages. Moreover, the Indian Government has given us 10 million rupees in aid for educational supplies and school uniforms. The Indian Government recently decided to help us renovate the Angkor temple, which is the glorious and wonderful heritage of the Kampuchean people and of all mankind.

Dear comrades, although the Republic of India and the PRK are far apart, the common aspiration for justice and peace has linked our two governments and peoples closely together. The Kampuchean people wish to express their gratitude to the Indian Government under the correct leadership of Indira Gandhi for its prompt assistance for our rebirth. The Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, are enraged at our rebirth and the assistance given to the PRK by fraternal Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries throughout the world. They have made every attempt and carried out all perfidious maneuvers to sabotage our Kampuchean revolution and separate Kampuchea from all the friendly countries. However, all of their schemes have been smashed. The tripartite coalition government of Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann is now in its death throes. Following the 37th UN General Assembly and the 7th Nonaligned Summit Conference, the state of isolation and impasse of the genocidal CGDK has become more apparent. This has caused great concern to the U.S. and ASEAN ringleaders who are bosses of this coalition government.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has correctly analyzed who have helped the Kampuchean people in their rebirth and who have tried to reinstall the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea. It is clear that the Kampuchean people's outstanding achievements over the past 5 years cannot be separated from the presence of the Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea. Many countries have agreed with this. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible and world opinion has no choice other than accepting the act of Indira Gandhi's government. The reality in Kampuchea during the past 5 years proves the correctness of the Indian Government's decision to recognize the PRK in July 1980 despite opposition from some circles. The grand celebrations of the 5th anniversary of the PRK's victory held recently throughout the country clearly prove that Kampuchea is advancing firmly. This is a factor ensuring the rebirth of the Kampuchean people as well as contributing to creating stability and peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the whole world.  
[applause]

Dear comrades and friends, on this auspicious occasion I would like to once again thank the Republic of India for its valuable assistance to the Kampuchea people in building a peaceful and prosperous society so that they can crush all the perfidious maneuvers of the expansionists, imperialists, and reactionaries who are stimulating the antirevolutionaries to oppose the peaceful life and progress of the Kampuchean people. [applause] May the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two countries last forever and grow firmer for the interests of our two peoples. [applause]

We wish Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India -- chairman of the Nonaligned Movement -- success in her noble mission. [applause]

Long live the 34th anniversary of the Republic of India! [applause]

Long live the Kampuchean-Indian relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation!  
[applause]

Long live the Republic of India! [applause]

Long live the PRK! [applause]

CHEA SOTH HAILS TRAINING COURSE FOR CADRES

BK280736 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 26 January, the committee of the administrative and legislative school closed the 3 and 1/2-month training course for the fourth batch of administrative and legislative cadres.

Attending this closing ceremony were Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; and many comrade ministers, deputy ministers, assistants, and leading cadres from various ministries and offices.

Comrade (Luon Chay), member of the committee of the administrative and legislative school, read a report on the good results of the course.

Comrade Ung Phan, chief of the Council of Ministers' Cabinet and vice chairman of the committee for training administrative and legislative cadres, said that this course is aimed at enabling all cadres to gain knowledge in state and economic administration and in legislative work of the socialist states in accordance with the policy of the party and the Constitution of the PRK state.

The comrade also exhorted trainees to apply knowledge from this course effectively in order to improve the quality of their work, thus rendering themselves worthy of being the firm backbone of our revolutionary state.

Comrade Chea Soth warmly hailed the good outcome of this course. The comrade said: In order to score greater achievements, all cadres must work harder in order to lead the people to correctly implement the state policy and law. It is imperative to pay attention to the livelihood of the people, strive to serve well and be linked closely with the masses, behave well, lead a revolutionary lifestyle, seek more knowledge in order to turn oneself into a good model of the new society, and strive to successfully implement the three tasks set forth by the party in contributing to defending the Kampuchean fatherland and advancing it toward socialism.

In conclusion, a representative of the trainees pledged to make every effort to fully carry out all tasks assigned by our party, state, front, and people.

Attends Closing Session

BK311243 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 31 -- A three-month course for 138 administrative and judicial officials has closed in Phnom Penh. Over the last two years four courses have been opened for a total of 773 officials including 11 women.

Speaking at the closing ceremony of the recent course Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the PRPK Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, recalled the great successes in all domains obtained by the Kampuchean people in the past five years, and told the graduates to make greater efforts so as to successfully build and defend the country together with the entire people.

BOU THANG, CHEA SOTH ATTEND MEETING ON DEFENSE

BK311714 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] During the last week of January 1984, the Defense Ministry organized an armywide military and political work meeting to sum up the outcome of tasks carried out by the KPRAF in 1983 and to set work targets for 1984. The meeting was attended by representatives from various departments and offices under the Defense Ministry, army regions, divisions, and military schools.

In his opening speech, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, hailed the brilliant feats and heroic spirit of our KPRAF, which have made great sacrifices, quickly checked the activities and psychological warfare maneuvers of the enemies, and successfully defended our fatherland's border. The comrade minister expressed profound thanks to the fraternal cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer units who have endured all kinds of hardship and difficulties, made great sacrifices, and, fighting shoulder to shoulder with our armed forces, quickly smashed the enemy's subversive activities, thus contributing to the rapid development of our Kampuchean fatherland and particularly ensuring security during the celebrations of the 5th anniversary of our 7 January national day.

Following Bou Thang's speech, the participants listened to a report summing up the outcome of the tasks carried out during the past year and defining the work targets for 1984. The report noted: In 1983 we continued to implement the resolution on military tasks in the current stage adopted by the party Central Committee. With the guideline of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, some good experiences drawn from the past, the correct military line of our party, and the wholehearted support of the authorities and people throughout the country, our revolutionary armed forces scored brilliant victories in fighting to defend our territorial integrity, thus enabling our people and armed forces to gain full mastery in their respective localities. We succeeded in the mass persuasion work, urging the people to help build firm localities and armed forces. We consolidated the all-round militant alliance between Kampuchea and Vietnam in all military camps.

After discussing the weak and strong points of our armed forces in the past year, the participants unanimously agreed on the following work targets:

To broadly and firmly enhance the people's mastery; to focus on building the armed forces by using policies as the base for building military and technical know-how in order to enhance combat capability; and to increase the militant alliance and combat cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces in their respective localities.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, visited the meeting's participants. Comrade Chea Soth hailed the combat feats scored by our revolutionary armed forces in the national defense tasks and informed all leading cadres of the situation of our national economy, which was ruined to the ground by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and, thanks to the correct leadership of our KPRP and the wholehearted assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, has now been rapidly restored, thus enabling us to build our armed forces and improve the people's livelihood. The comrade exhorted all participants to always join closely with the people in all localities and persuade the people to join the building the armed forces and rehabilitate our economy in accordance with the resolution of the seventh plenum of the party Central Committee.

After examining and evaluating the situation of our armed forces in 1983 and working for 4 days, Comrade Bou Thang, minister of national defense, reviewed the successful outcome of the meeting. The comrade minister hailed the feats scored by our revolutionary armed forces in national defense and construction. The comrade exhorted all participants to always heighten revolutionary vigilance, to be responsible for the combat tasks and all other tasks, to provide security for the people during harvest time, to cooperate closely with the authorities in persuading the people to participate in the movement to fight the enemies and build their localities, and particularly to cooperate with the fraternal Vietnamese volunteers in smashing all perfidious maneuvers of the enemies of all stripes. The comrade also called on all units to study politics, party lines, and all other technical know-how in order to increase their capabilities for the defense and construction of our country.

The meeting ended in a joyous atmosphere permeated with determination to carry out emulation and create more feats in order to successfully fulfill the 1984 tasks.

CHEA SOTH LEAVES FOR HO CHI MINH CITY MEETING

BK020409 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1114 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Feb (SPK) -- Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, today left Phnom Penh for Ho Chi Minh City to attend a meeting there aimed at arranging a Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos plan for economic and cultural cooperation.

He was seen off by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Trong Hieu, first secretary of the Embassy of Vietnam to Kampuchea; and Khamphoun Boutsavat, acting charge d'affaires of Laos to Kampuchea.

CHEA SIM'S VISIT TO PREY VENG PROVINCE REPORTED

BK261532 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 26 -- Chea Sim, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, recently made a week-long inspection tour of Prey Veng Province, 90 kilometer east of Phnom Penh.

With him were Sim Ka, member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the State Inspectorate, and the Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the National Council of the Front. Chairman Chea Sim and his party were received by Thong Boreth and Cheam Yiep, respectively secretary of the party committee and chairman of the people's committee of the province.

Wherever he went, Chairman Chea Sim spoke of the great significance of the Fifth Kampuchean National Day which had been celebrated throughout the country. He called on the local population to promote agricultural production, unite in national defense and promote the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos strategic alliance, which he described as a decisive factor for the victory of the Kampuchean revolution.

BOU THANG SPEAKS AT NEWSPAPER REVIEW

BK281004 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] A solemn meeting was held at the head office of the newspaper KAMPUCHEA on 27 January to sum up work of the newspaper over the past 5 years and to set targets for the future. Presiding over the ceremony were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Mrs Men Saman, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of its commission for propaganda and education; Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture; Comrade Un Dara, director general of the Kampuchea radio and television; Comrade Em Saman, director general of SPK; Comrade Khieu Kanharith, chief editor of KAMPUCHEA; and Comrade Sar Not, member of the Central Emulation Council Standing Committee. Also present were several cadres of the media and representatives of NHAN DAN and Japanese television delegations as well as cadres, personnel, and workers of KAMPUCHEA.

After Comrade Khieu Kanharith had read a report on the brilliant work carried out by KAMPUCHEA during the past 5 years, a labor medal, third class, of the Council of Ministers was conferred on the newspaper KAMPUCHEA and citation certificates were presented to outstanding units and individuals.

Comrade Bou Thang and Comrade Mrs Men Saman then congratulated the KAMPUCHEA cadres, personnel, and workers for the great achievements and successes recorded over the past 5 years in disseminating party and state policies among the masses from central to grassroots levels all over the countries, enabling our people to clearly understand their role in national defense and reconstruction. At the same time, they exhorted all KAMPUCHEA cadres, personnel, and workers to study hard in order to further develop their knowledge and vigorously strive to improve the quality of articles to meet the needs and demands of our people as well as to clearly show to the world the identity and position of our PRK both at home and abroad.

Full of pride, the representatives of the Kampuchea cadres, personnel, and workers took the floor to express determination to spare no efforts in carrying out this advice to the best. The meeting ended in a joyous and warm atmosphere.

SIHANOUK VISITS TA TUM, URGES ENVOY TO THAILAND

BK310404 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 31 Jan 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Ta Tum, Kampuchea -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk yesterday urged Thailand to exchange ambassadors with his tripartite coalition government. He also dismissed reports about formal talks between his anti-Vietnamese government and the Phnom Penh regime. Sihanouk also proposed that Prime Minister Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), be named ambassador accredited to Thailand.

In a news conference during his visit to this jungle stronghold of his Army of Nationalist Sihanoukians (ANS), the prince said for the moment Malaysia was the only country in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that has "recognized" his government. However, he said that he appreciated Thailand for its full support in all fields for his coalition government.

Malaysia is the only ASEAN country that has posted an ambassador to the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government. Although all the ASEAN countries recognize the government and has actively campaigned for growing international recognition and support for it, Malaysia aside, the others have yet to exchange ambassadors with the government.

His statements came before he is due to be received in audience with HM [his majesty] the king at the Phuphing Ratchaniwat palace in Chiang Mai tomorrow. Observers believe that the arrangement for the audience which is actually not necessary given the fact that the visit to Thailand is not an official one, is aimed at demonstrating Thailand's full support for the Khmer resistance government. Sihanouk is also to hold talks with Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon on Thursday and to have a dinner hosted by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on Thursday night before proceeding to Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia.

Sihanouk also denied a report that he would hold formal talks with representatives of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime. "I welcome informal talks, but no formal talks as long as they don't follow the UN resolutions," he said. The prince was greeted by about 20,000 people, including about 5,000 soldiers, several hundreds of schoolchildren, and a team of martial arts fighters. A funny show of soldier drills was also presented.

On display at this headquarters of the ANS, the military arm of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] movement, is material aid from friendly countries, including medicines, sewing machines, shoes, clothes and food. Most of the aid on display has come from Indonesia and China. North Korea recently donated U.S. \$50,000 to the FUNCINPEC movement and U.S. \$10,000 to each of three generals of the Moulinaka Movement, a force in the ANS. He also said the FUNCINPEC movement is now trying to open more new bases inside Kampuchea. He did not elaborate.

#### CGDK SPOKESMAN REJECTS VIENTIANE COMMUNIQUE

BK020349 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Statement, issued 31 January, of the CGDK Foreign Ministry Spokesman]

[Text] 1. This year, as in previous years, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors issued the so-called communique of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries.

The CGDK knows all about the so-called meeting of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries. This meeting is only a farce. In fact, everything was prepared and decided in Hanoi by the Vietnamese.

2. The communique, which was issued by Hanoi during their farce in Vientiane, is aimed at achieving the Hanoi Vietnamese's old goal. The Vietnamese have attempted to dupe the world to recognize their Indochina Federation and to bury the five resolutions of the United Nations which call for a complete withdrawal of foreign troops, namely, Vietnamese aggressor troops, and to let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny by themselves without any external interference. The world has clearly seen this maneuver. The ASEAN countries have repeatedly rejected this trick.

3. In this year's communique, the Hanoi Vietnamese are not as arrogant as they were in previous years. This is because they are at a complete impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield of aggression. They have encountered many more difficulties in Vietnam. They have a bad reputation on the international scene because their war of aggression in Kampuchea has been strongly denounced and condemned by the world.

4. Although they have more serious difficulties, there is no indication on the Kampuchean battlefield that the Hanoi Vietnamese will agree to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the UN resolutions. Their maneuvers were aimed at seeking and creating opportunities [rok aokas noeng bangkar bangkaeut oakas] to divide the CGDK, which is united and is waging a struggle in all forms against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Concurrently, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are seeking and creating opportunities to interfere with and divide international forces which have assisted and supported the just cause of the Kampuchean people's struggle. All of this is aimed at restoring their difficult situation on the Kampuchean battlefield of aggression, occupying Kampuchea forever, and implementing their own aggressive and expansionist policy and that of their Soviet boss.

5. The CGDK completely rejects the so-called Vientiane communique. The CGDK would like to appeal to the international community to continue to firmly stand on the five resolutions of the United Nations on the Kampuchean problem. The CGDK has emphasized in the communique of its cabinet meeting on 24 January that only by settling the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the past five UN resolutions can this problem be truly settled. The CGDK would like to affirm once again that, provided the SRV Government completely withdraws its troops from Kampuchea, the CGDK will sincerely sign an agreement of peaceful coexistence with the SRV on the basis of the five principles of peaceful neighborliness.

Democratic Kampuchea, 31 January 1984  
[Signed] The spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry

KPNLF ISSUES PRESS RELEASE ON SPECIAL COURT, AID

BK280118 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] The Khmer resistance forces led by Premier Son Sann has set up a special court inside its jungle stronghold, a press release issued by the group said. The court was set up at the order of Son Sann, the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), to try members of the resistance forces.

The press release said that some guerrillas of the KPNLF forces had acted contrary to the spirit and discipline of the movement and against the well-being of the Khmer people. It also said that several countries are now giving both direct and indirect aid to the KPNLF. The press release said West Germany will give humanitarian aid, such as farming tools, household items and medicine, and Italy and New Zealand have given medical and other kinds of humanitarian assistance. The British Government, it said, has given the movement tractors and other vehicles.

SIHANOUK FORCES SAID TO ASSIST IN SIEM REAP ATTACK

BK020840 Hong Kong AFP in English 0826 GMT 2 Feb 84

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 2 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk's nationalist forces operated with their Khmer Rouge Cambodian resistance partners in an attack last week against a major town in western Cambodia garrisoned by Vietnamese troops, resistance sources said here today.

A highly-placed Thai military source confirmed today that the night attack was mounted Friday against Siem Reap, located 150 km (93 miles) east of the Thai border. A spokesman for the resistance movement led by Prince Sihanouk told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone today: "We also had forces engaged in this operation." The spokesman gave no further details of the "joint operation," such as the size of the Sihanoukist force involved or the result of the operation.

This is the first report of an operation mounted jointly by the Khmer Rouge and one of the two nationalist movements with which it formed the coalition in June 1982. The Khmer Rouge claimed Tuesday that its guerrillas had control throughout Friday night of Siem Reap, which is believed to be the headquarters of the Vietnamese command for all of western Cambodia.

Thai military sources were skeptical about this claim, as there were presumed to be a large number of Vietnamese troops in Siem Reap. Experts believed that the resistance forces lacked the military potentialities to accomplish more than a bloody raid against some parts of the town and that they had probably withdrawn rapidly.

No independent confirmation was immediately available of the Khmer Rouge radio report on the action which said that 50 Vietnamese were killed and 23 wounded, but the source said that this was plausible.

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge is the main faction of the Cambodian resistance coalition fighting the estimated 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing the Heng Samrin government. A representative of nationalist Son Sann's faction said he did not think that the men in his faction participated in the Siem Reap attack. Relations between the Son Sann faction and the Khmer Rouge have always been strained as the nationalists have not forgotten the brutality of the Khmer Rouge regime, masters in Phnom Penh from 1975 to 1979. In their radio broadcast on the attack, the Khmer Rouge did not mention the presence of nationalists fighting with them, merely saying it was carried out by "our special forces."

The Khmer Rouge attack against Siem Reap was considered by Western military experts here as without doubt the most ambitious launched by the pro-Beijing guerrillas in the five years that Vietnamese troops have invaded Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk visited Cambodian guerrilla camps near the Cambodian-Thai border last week and called for coordinated military action among the three factions. He agreed with Son Sann on mutual assistance in the case of a Vietnamese attack against one of the factions.

The Khmer Rouge, however, appeared reluctant to commit themselves to aiding their partners, although they are the strongest wing of the resistance with more than 30,000 guerrillas out of a total of some 50,000. The Khmer Rouge also said they carried out a night attack on the town of Kompong Thom, 170 km (105 miles) north of Phnom Penh January 20. The representative of Prince Sihanouk's faction in Bangkok however said that the prince's forces had not participated in that attack.

The Khmer Rouge also announced Wednesday that they had "liberated" a village located 65 km (40 miles) west of the capital, hinting that they still occupied it. But no confirmation was available here on the report and a number of observers expressed skepticism.

VONADK: KOMPONG THOM ATTACKED, HELD 19-20 JAN

BK271302 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
1000 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Our National Army launched a three-pronged attack on Kompong Thom town on 19 January. The first prong hit the area where the sculpture of an elephant crushing a tiger underfoot was located in front of the movie house; the second prong hit the provincial administrative office and prison; and the third hit the Thammayut monastery and the gas depot. We raided and completely occupied Kompong Thom town. We completely controlled this provincial capital for the whole night of 19 January and morning of 20 January. As a result of the battle:

1. We killed 17 Vietnamese enemy aggressors, including a captain, a security chief, a provincial governor, and 2 provincial committee members, and wounded 10 others. We destroyed two 100,000-liter gas storage tanks, a medicine depot, a house belonging to a Vietnamese expert, and a large quantity of other war material.
2. We seized a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and war material and liberated 260 persons imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemy.

The situation of the Vietnamese enemy in Kompong Thom town was marked by total confusion. The people living under the control of the Vietnamese enemy warmly welcomed our National Army. We are continuing to attack and destroy the Vietnamese enemy positions inside and around Kompong Thom town.

VONADK SAYS SRV INTENSIFYING TOXIC CHEMICAL USE

BK281138 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
1000 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy aggressors sprayed poison from helicopters over Tbeng Chey, Tummop, and Dambok Khpos hamlets in Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, last November, killing 10 inhabitants and 10 water buffalo.

On 13 January, the Vietnamese enemy sprayed poison on (Chayray) stream in Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province, incapacitating a number of inhabitants in the area and completely eradicating the fish and other living creatures in the stream.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are now intensifying the use of toxic chemicals everywhere in order to massacre our people and crush their will to struggle against them. However, these toxic chemical weapons can only add fuel to our people's indignation and determination to fight and win over the Vietnamese aggressors.

THAI PAPER SAYS CURFEW IN WESTERN BATTAMBANG

BK010938 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 1 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Our correspondent in Aranyaprathet has reported that on 30 January the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side imposed a 1800-0600 curfew in areas of Battambang toward the Thai border. From 2200 on 30 January to 0200 on 31 January, a clash reportedly took place between Vietnamese troops and Khmer Serei forces from the Rithisen and Nong Chan camps, resulting in the capture of two Vietnamese soldiers.

Meanwhile, 1st Division Commander Major General Phichit Kunlawanit told newsmen he believes the Vietnamese offensive this year will not be as vigorous as last year due to negative international reactions.

VODK CALLS FOR VIGILANCE AGAINST SRV MANEUVERS

BK010620 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary To Heighten Vigilance Against the Diplomatic Maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Their Soviet Boss"]

[Text] At present, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are defeated and bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield. They are declining toward final defeat because the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have initiated attacks against them in both the rainy and dry seasons. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet boss as well as their accomplices have made every effort to stage diplomatic maneuvers. They have raised various issues and formulas on the situation in the region. What is the goal of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet boss as well as their accomplices in staging their diplomatic maneuvers? Do the Vietnamese want to resolve the Kampuchean problem by withdrawing their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the past five UN General Assembly sessions? Do the Vietnamese want to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia?

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not at all want to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices have made every effort to stage diplomatic activities aimed at duping and doing business behind the backs of the Kampuchean people and the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, who have staged a bloody struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for national liberation and the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet boss have made every effort to perform their diplomatic maneuvers with two important political goals:

1. To divide the Kampuchean patriotic forces who are united in the struggle. In particular, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors want to scatter the Democratic Kampuchean forces. They want to do so to swallow Kampuchea forever.
2. To attempt to divide international forces which have increasingly assisted and supported the Kampuchean people's struggle every year.

If the Vietnamese succeed in achieving these two above-mentioned, important political goals, they will definitely accomplish their strategic aim to swallow Kampuchea and set up the Indochina Federation, a goal that they have not been able to achieve through their military means during the past 5 years.

In light of this, the Kampuchean people and the CGDK would like to appeal to peace-and justice-loving peoples, countries, and governments throughout the world to heighten their vigilance against all dark and poisonous maneuvers of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and to timely destroy them. It is necessary for all these peoples, countries, and governments to firmly stand on the resolutions of the five past UN General Assembly sessions in resolving the Kampuchean problem. They should not let the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet boss divert their attention from the UN General Assembly resolutions. The Kampuchean problem cannot be permanently resolved unless it is resolved in conformity with the resolutions of the past five UN General Assembly sessions and by pressuring the Vietnamese to unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK continue to closely unite and to well implement the declaration of the formation of the CGDK on 22 June 1982 and the communiqus of the four cabinet meetings of the CGDK. All of us are determined to continue to unite in all fields in order to:

1. Continue the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

2. Implement the resolutions of the past five sessions of the UN General Assembly which call on the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors to unconditionally and completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny by themselves without any external interference.

As long as our Kampuchean patriotic forces unite to continue the tough struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the international forces continue to firmly stand by the UN General Assembly resolutions and pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors will be repeatedly and shamefully defeated in the military, political, and diplomatic fields until they are finally defeated. They will be forced to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the UN General Assembly resolutions.

AFP CITES CGDK NEW RADIO STATION

BK241131 Hong Kong AFP in English 0937 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 24 (AFP) -- The two non-communist factions of the Cambodian resistance coalition today announced the official launching of an anti-Vietnamese radio station broadcasting inside Cambodia. Prince Norodom Sihanouk's personal representative in Bangkok, his son Prince Ranariddh, said in a statement that the radio aimed to "unite all Khmers for the liberation of Cambodia."

The Voice of Khmer is operated jointly by Prince Sihanouk's followers and those of his nationalist partner Son Sann, head of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). The radio has been operating since January 15, broadcasting programs described as "experimental." It will also "assist the nationalist Khmer resistance fighters" and "preserve our heritage," the statement said, detailing the schedules and frequencies of the three daily broadcasts.

The station has two mobile transmitters along the Thai-Cambodian border and can beam as far as Kompong Chhnang, near Phnom Penh, Prince Ranariddh said earlier. The Khmer Rouge, the third partner in the coalition, already operates a radio station, believed broadcast from southern China.

Meanwhile, the KPNLF today gave an account of its military activity last year. In a statement, it said it carried out 1,153 "significant" missions against the 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and had 347 direct encounters with them. It killed 567 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 143, while 113 of its ranks were killed and 213 were injured. It also took seven Vietnamese and 53 pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh troops prisoner. A total of 276 of its ranks were affected by toxic gas, against 163 Vietnamese, it said.

NOUHAK PHOUmsAVAN MEETS SOVIET COOPERATION TEAM

BK011158 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, February 1 (OANA-KPL) -- Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party CC and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here on January 31st, the delegation of high ranking officials of the Soviet Union which is here to review the bilateral cooperation between Laos and the USSR. The Soviet delegation was led by Nikita Tolubeyev, vice chairman of the State Committee for the Economic Relations With Abroad of the USSR.

Many issues aiming at widening and deepening the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries were raised on this occasion. The first Lao vice-chairman also seized this occasion to congratulate the Soviet delegation for its visit and wished the delegation to successfully carry out its mission in Laos.

N. Tolubeyev and his delegation arrived here on January 31st for an official visit and to review the bilateral cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union. He is also to inspect several projects of economic and technical cooperation in Laos.

PASASON HAILS OUTCOME OF INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

BK020545 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 31 Jan 84

[31 January PASASON editorial: "The Correct and Rational Stand of the Three Indochinese Countries"]

[Text] The eighth conference of the foreign affairs ministers of the three Indochinese countries -- Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam -- concluded with a glorious success on 29 January after 2 days of working. The eighth regular conference reviewed the struggle of the three fraternal Indochinese peoples over the past 5 years. It highly appraised the magnificent achievements and victories of the Kampuchean people in their revival. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible; it has even been vigorously developed in accordance with the aspirations of the Kampuchean people.

The conference noted that the sabotage and subversive policy of the Chinese big-nation expansionist and hegemonists against the three Indochinese countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea -- has been changed in various forms. But, there is no change in its true nature. The conference reiterated the stand of the three Indochinese countries toward China in order to normalize relations.

On the United States, the conference noted that the United States has continued to make use of the Chinese card to put pressures on the three Indochinese countries and that it has not yet abandoned its desire to restore its influence and interests in Southeast Asia. At the same time, the United States has colluded with China in rendering assistance to ASEAN and the Pol Pot group to obstruct the revival of the Kampuchean people and to oppose the three Indochinese countries. However, with a humanitarian spirit, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries expressed the hope that the issue on the Americans missing as well as other issues of interests to both sides, namely, peace and friendship, the American people will cooperate with the three Indochinese peoples who are primary victims of the bellicose and aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialist.

Regarding the settlement of the situation in Southeast Asia, the conference studied and detailed the proposal of the three Indochinese countries by noting various specific characteristics of the region and an overall and partial solution to the issue. The conference was of view that there are many possibilities and appropriate ways which will lead to a settlement of the disagreement between the Indochinese and the ASEAN groupings. The three Indochinese countries are ready to hold bilateral consultation. They are also ready to organize a consultative meeting between the ASEAN and the Indochinese grouping on the basis of equal principles.

The three Indochinese countries hail the profound and overall assessment and analysis on the cause of deterioration of the world situation as proposed by Comrade Yuriy Andropov in his statements of 28 September and 24 November 1984. The three countries completely support every step and actual measure accepted by the Soviet Union to consolidate its defense capabilities and to guarantee the security of the Soviet people and of its allies. The three countries maintain that the various retaliatory measures adopted by the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and the GDR with the support of other Warsaw Treaty member countries against the schemes of the imperialists who have sought every possible means to gain military superiority, in particular in the nuclear field, by installing new type of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in certain Western European countries are all necessary and appropriate measures aimed at maintaining the balance of nuclear forces in Europe and guaranteeing peace and security of the nations in Europe and the world. The three Indochinese fully support the stand of the Soviet Union and positions of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in their Stockholm conference.

The initiatives, together with the proposal and various measures adopted by the three Indochinese foreign affairs ministers in their eighth conference, once again reiterate the consistent stand of the three Indochinese countries and show the good intention and tireless efforts of the three countries of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam to build Southeast Asia into a region of genuine peace, stability, and cooperation. The Lao people, as well as the fraternal Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples, together with progressive nations in the region and the world, sincerely hail the correct and rational stand of the three Indochinese countries. The Lao people and the fraternal Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples, together with justice-loving and progressive peoples in the region, pledge to do everything possible to contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN POLICY GROUP ARRIVES 30 JAN

Greeted by Soulivong Phasitthidet

BK311014 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Vientiane, January 31 (OANA-KPL) -- The delegation of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Socialist Workers Party of the Hungary CC led by its head arrived here on January 30 for an official and friendship visit to Laos at the invitation of the Lao side. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Soulivong Phasitthidet, vice-head of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party CC and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Hungary to Laos.

Meets Phoun Sipaseut

BK011155 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, February 1st (OANA-KPL) -- The delegation of foreign relations of the Socialist Workers Party of Hungary CC led by its deputy-head, Geza Kotai on January 31, called on Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs at his office.

P. Sipaseut, during the friendly and cordial meeting with the guests, congratulated them for the visit to Laos and qualified the visit as a new step aiming at strengthening the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two parties. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Hungary to Laos, Janos Zegnal, was also on hand.

AFP: AUSTRALIA TURNS DOWN LAO REQUEST FOR RICE

BK011515 Hong Kong AFP in English 1445 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, Feb 1 (AFP) -- Australia has refused a Laotian request for emergency food aid made last December, reliable sources said here today.

Laos asked seven countries and two United Nations organizations for 100,000 tonnes of rice which it said was to bridge the gap between two harvests, that of 1983 which was estimated at 1 million tonnes, and one of 1.1 million tonnes in 1982, according to official figures.

Laos asked Australia for 20,000 tonnes and 10,000 tonnes each from Burma, Egypt, Japan, West Germany, Sweden, Thailand, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

But the sources said that the urgency of the request was far from the established as Laos had not suffered any natural calamities in 1983, unlike its Indochinese or Thai neighbours. So far Egypt has said it would send 5,000 tonnes while the other countries and organizations have decided to await the conclusions of a report by FAO experts who are to visit Laos this month to study the request. Before Laos made the request, Thailand had already sent 200 tonnes of glutinous rice, which is consumed particularly in Laos.

Meanwhile, there have been several unverifiable rumors that the request for rice could be to provide for some 40,000 Vietnamese soldiers stationed in Laos, to increase officials' rice rations as the government had pledged, or even to be sent to neighboring Cambodia.

As Laos cannot control the 1,000 km (620 miles) of border with Thailand, several Laotian farmers sell a good part of their rice harvest on the other side of the Mekong River where it fetches a higher price, the sources said. This trafficking and storage problems could explain the smaller harvest this year.

RTAF 'SENIOR OFFICER' AGAINST F16-A PURCHASE

BK020245 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The planned purchase of ultra-sophisticated F16-A fighter jets from the United States would strengthen the Air Force but drain its development resources, the BANGKOK POST was told yesterday.

A senior RTAF [Royal Thai Air Force] officer who requested anonymity said the hefty investment for the planes would deplete the five-year development budget and leave other projects in jeopardy. Apart from the high purchase cost of the jets, he said, each F16-A clocks up 10,000 baht per operating hour.

Under the five-year plan, the Air Force would have to invest about 12,000 million baht in various fields. "If we decided to buy the F16-As, there will be no money left to use on something else," he said. The Air Force plans to acquire one squadron of the F16-A's, worth about 12,000 million baht. The purchase would involve 20 jets -- 16 in active service and four on stand-by. During the current five-year plan, he said, the Air Force also intended buying four C-130 transport planes in addition to the four already in service. The aircraft, worth about 350 million baht each, were of equal logistical importance, he said. If the Air Force bought the F16's, the purchase plan for the C130's "can then be forgotten as we won't be able to find money."

The officer also said the F16's would present a great burden in terms of operating and maintenance costs. "The F16's will cost us at least 10,000 baht for each operation hour. This financial burden is beyond the capability of a small country like ours to shoulder," he said.

Air Force chiefs were still awaiting a U.S. Congress decision on the Thai request and the purchasing committee was considering other planes if Washington refused to export the top-of-the-range F16's.

UPCOMING VISIT BY USSR'S KAPITSA VIEWED

BK011606 Bangkok NAEON in Thai 26 Jan 84 p 3

[Column by Alongkon Phonlabut: "Thai Diplomacy"]

[Text] During a visit to Moscow in January last year to attend a conference, I learned from the director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asian Department that Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, right-hand man to Andrey Gromyko, would make a visit to Thailand. During the last visit, the Soviet deputy foreign minister went to Bangkok, Hanoi, Kuala Lumpur, and Singapore. As one may recall, before flying back to Moscow Kapitsa reportedly stated in Singapore that Hanoi would give support to communist parties in Southeast Asian countries if ASEAN continued adopting a hostile attitude toward Vietnam.

Kapitsa's bully-like statement sent ASEAN countries in a rage. Kapitsa had to deny making such a statement. This helped put an end to the issue.

Again there is a report that Kapitsa will visit Bangkok next month. Thailand is likely to discuss the Kampuchean issue with him. Over the past 5 years, the Soviet Union spent about \$5 billion in aid to Vietnam and keeps about 7,000 military and civilian advisers in Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The close relations between the Soviet Union and the Indochinese countries, especially the Soviet buildup at Cam Ranh Bay and Kompong Som, is of great concern to Thailand, which is a frontline state of ASEAN. Thailand considers it a threatening danger.

Another topic likely to be brought up for discussion during Kapitsa's visit is the recent ASEAN proposal for a gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. As Kapitsa's visit coincides with Valentine Day, we hope that, for the sake of Soviet-Thai friendship, the Soviet Union will tell Vietnam to consider ASEAN's proposal.

It is a pity that our former deputy foreign minister, Arun Phanuphong, has already been transferred as ambassador to France. He is the most knowledgeable about the Soviet Union and would be best for talks with Kapitsa. Nevertheless, we still have Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Praphat Limraphan available. Praphat may offer to sell Thai goods to the Soviet Union and try to expand bilateral trade relations so that Kapitsa's trip is not made in vain like last time.

#### KING RECEIVES SIHANOUK; SIHANOUK TO MEET PREM

BK020229 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Democratic Kampuchean President Prince Norodom Sihanouk received a garland on arrival at Chiang Mai Airport yesterday. The prince, who was accompanied by his consort Princess Monique and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, later had an audience with their majesties the king and queen at Phu Phing Palace.

Prince Sihanouk is scheduled to have talks over lunch at Government House today with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. In the evening a dinner will be hosted for him by ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi at the Foreign Ministry.

The prince will leave Bangkok on Sunday for Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia to continue diplomatic efforts aimed at winning further support for his coalition government. After visiting Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia, he will return to Bangkok for a brief visit in March before proceeding to Beijing and then Pyongyang.

In the middle of this year, the prince plans to hold talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and also plans to visit Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Australia. He will attend the United Nations General Assembly in September and October and will later visit several African countries.

#### ARMY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES KHMER BATTLE AT SIEM REAP

BK020348 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Deputy Commander of the First Army Region Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit said yesterday the Khmer Rouge have a military capability to strike at Vietnamese bases, including that at Siem Reap.

But he told a news conference here that he still cannot confirm a claim by the Khmer Rouge that they had captured the provincial capital of Kampuchea and held it for a night last week.

"I have yet to examine intelligence reports about it," he said.

The Khmer Rouge Radio on Tuesday said the guerrillas also killed 50 Vietnamese and blew up a large part of the town. The action, if true, would be the biggest military victory by the Khmer resistance forces since the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea in 1978. But, a spokesman for the non-communist group loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk said the Khmer Rouge's claim appeared to be exaggerated. "It sounds marvelous, and if it is true we have to congratulate them. But I think it's rather exaggerated," said spokesman La Tol.

He said the Khmer Rouge have been operating around Siem Reap but that taking it was another matter. The Vietnamese have a major base in the area, 230 kms northwest of Phnom Penh.

Maj Gen Phichit said the Khmer resistance forces had greatly improved their military capabilities during the past year. However, he said that no major battles between the Khmer guerrillas and the Vietnamese forces near the Thai border were expected for the time being as no fresh Vietnamese troops had been sent to the border areas so far, he said. He said border skirmishes were likely to continue throughout the summer.

The deputy commander said that on Jan 22, a Vietnamese was captured at Ban Wangmol here after he had trekked across Kampuchea from Vietnam. The Vietnamese, about 22, was quoted as saying that he had escaped from Hanoi with two friends and wanted to be resettled in a third country.

#### INTERIM MEKONG COMMITTEE MEETS IN CHIANG MAI

BK010942 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Members of the Interim Mekong Committee recently held its 19th session in the northern province of Chiang Mai. The meeting, held last week, was attended by representatives from a total of 14 countries and 14 international and regional organizations. Members of the Interim Mekong Committee are Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam. During the meeting the committee reviewed and endorsed projects for the standardization of hydropower components in the Mekong riparian countries, stage two of the water management support program, basinwide fishery management, and operation and development of the hydrologic and meteorologic network in the lower Mekong basin. The meeting ended with the signing of six agreements for support to the committee and offers of aid from 13 cooperating countries and 13 international and regional organizations.

#### USSR-AIDED LAO TV CLEARLY RECEIVED IN NONG KHAI

BK010555 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 Feb 84 p 6

[Text] Laotian television broadcasts from a Soviet-built station are being clearly received by Thai viewers in Nong Khai, a northeastern MP of the Social Action Party (SAP) said yesterday.

Suwit Khunkitti (SAP-Khon Kaen) yesterday replayed portions of a Laotian news programme he video taped in Nong Khai on Jan 25, for the press at Parliament. Suwit called on the government to improve the Thai television station in the northeast. The Laotian programmes, he said which were broadcast in Lao were made with technical assistance from the Soviet Union. In addition, Soviet programmes are broadcast in Vientiane from the Soviet Union via satellite on another channel. He claimed that a number of Laotian television technicians are being trained in the Soviet Union, and are expected to return to Laos very soon to improve the national Laotian television station in Vientiane.

Suwit said the Laotian television programmes might affect the political thinking of the Thai audience watching them. Almost every household in the northeast owns a television set, he said. The Laotians broadcast programmes on politics, foreign affairs, education, and culture. The station was set up with aid from the Soviet Union.

Apparently alarmed by the programmes, Minister of the PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Chan Manutham earlier this month called on the government to lift a ban on television broadcasting in the northeast and improve the television station in Khon Kaen. He also said that the Public Relations Department has asked for 200 million baht to improve the programmes and power of TV Channel 5 in Khon Kaen, which broadcasts to the whole northeast.

NONALIGNED INFORMATION MINISTER MEETING VIEWED

BK020242 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "To Stop Bad News, Shoot a Messenger"]

[Text] Some Third World politicians, representing governments, some of which are very extreme, have once again been trying to set controls on what news and comment you may read, listen to or watch. The Non-aligned Movement's information ministers have just wound up a meeting in Jakarta which mixed a little well-deserved criticism of Western media control with a lot of suggestions and demands that governments know what's best.

The ministerial representatives of 57 of the world's governments, for example, have demanded that every newspaper, radio and television station in every non-aligned nation in the world refer to Israel as the "racist Zionist regime," a resolution insisted upon by Iran and on which other delegates caved in on. The BANGKOK POST and every other newspaper, radio and television station in the world has been asked by these men and women not to report any news that is detrimental to the interests of the Non-aligned Movement or to any of its members and "to refrain from all tendentious reporting." Whatever that means.

These government ministers have demanded that each Third World country take steps to ensure that "their media facilities" not be used to spread the "pervasive hostile propaganda by developed industrialised countries" against the Non-aligned Movement. Whose media facilities? Whose newspapers and radio and television stations and magazines and books and pamphlets? Do they all belong to the governments, to be "used" by them in this campaign?

While all this was going on, the Indonesia press was "reporting" total calm in the country. For the 10 days leading up to, and during, this conference, there was no crime, no criticism of the government or the Non-aligned Movement or the Third World, no disputes, no rude civil servants in Indonesia. This miracle occurred merely with the waving of the hand of the Indonesian Government, which wanted no bad news to bother the delegates to the conference. It undoubtedly pleased the delegates no end, although it must have bored them to tears as well.

The aim of building a press in each country -- non-aligned or not -- and reducing dependence on Western news agencies is noble enough in itself. But the aim must be to build a responsible, professional press, not a press which is servile to a particular government. Governments come and go, and let us get it straight: governments are charged with working for the people, including the press, not the other way around.

The Jakarta meeting was just another step in building servile, split, nationalistic media serving the needs of the government of the day. It did not make available cheap communications to the press. It did not decide to finance training of journalists. It not only failed to mention the right to independence of a press, it in fact specifically praised the stripping of the press of the right to independence and the passing on of facts and information to the public.

We will continue our job of passing on information and encouraging a free flow of information. We will continue to call Israel, Israel and Iran, Iran. The press does not kill, or make war, or browbeat citizens, or set up death squads. The press does not make revolutions, arm revolutionaries, strip forests, steal tax money in corrupt schemes. It also does not build dams, irrigate farmland, jail notorious criminals, halt foreign invasions. It reports facts and disseminates information, good and bad alike. To prevent that job is to shoot the messenger, nothing more and nothing less.

RADIO HANOI QUOTES RADIO OCTOBER STORM ON DENG

## Deng's New Regime

OW292046 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] The Chinese clandestine Radio October Storm broadcast an article on 23 January condemning Deng Xiaoping's attempt to set up a new regime of the Deng party and clique in China. The October Storm article says: Recently personnel of an iron and steel company in Hebei Province engaged in collective profiteering by stealing and selling over 300 kinds of high-grade products. Though a minor discovery, this matter indicates the fact that China's economy is being seriously undermined and is confronted with the grave danger of an all-round capitalist restoration. In view of this, while opposing Deng Xiaoping's antiparty clique it is imperative to expose its reactionary economic policy.

As pointed out by the October Storm broadcast, the capitalist economic management practiced by Deng Xiaoping and his company has brought serious damage to China's economy and cause disasters to the people's everyday life. Deng Xiaoping is wildly attempting to establish a new regime of the Deng party and clique.

The October Storm broadcast stressed that Deng Xiaoping's acts reveal that he is a representative of those who believe in capitalism and the most dangerous person attempting to restore capitalism in China.

## PRC Building Capitalism

OW301339 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Radio October Storm, the underground Chinese radio station, carried an article on 5 January, criticizing Deng Xiaoping for attempting to establish a feudal-capitalist system in China. Radio October Storm said: The ZHONGGUO JINGJI DAOBAO [CHINA ECONOMIC NEWS] on 16 October 1983 revealed that in the first quarter of 1983 the development of industrial production was not well enough coordinated, economic results were rather poor, production costs increased, and very serious losses were suffered.

The radio station pointed out: Ignoring the objective socialist economic laws, Deng Xiaoping continues to blindly invest and expand construction scale. Irrational investment structure and introduction of capitalist management system have resulted in irrational organization and structure of enterprises. Thus long-term investments have only caused the decline of enterprises and increasingly serious losses.

Radio October Storm also accused Deng Xiaoping and company of mainly trying to establish a feudal monopoly comprador capitalist system so that the bourgeoisie can ride roughshod over the Chinese people. The radio station said in conclusion: The counterrevolutionary and perverse policies of Deng Xiaoping inevitably will be resolutely opposed by the Chinese people.

VIETNAM, CUBA SIGN GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

OW311213 Hanoi VNA in English 0805 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 30 -- A trade delegation of the Vietnamese Government led by Le Khac, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, minister of foreign trade, visited Cuba from Jan 23-28. The delegation was received on Jan 27 by Joel Domenech, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, vice-president of the Council of Ministers.

Vietnamese Ambassador to Cuba Hoang Luong was present at the reception. The same day, Le Khac, on behalf of the Vietnamese Government and Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, Cuban minister of foreign trade, on behalf of the Cuban Government, signed a protocol on goods exchange and payment in 1984 between the two countries.

Present at the signing ceremony on the Vietnamese side were Ambassador Hoang Luong, and other members of the trade delegation, and on the Cuban side, vice minister of foreign trade Andres Yebra Garcia. [as received] While in Cuba, the delegation conferred with leaders of the Cuban Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Home Trade, the State Committee for Economic Collaboration, and other concerned bodies.

CPV GREETS SRI LANKAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

OW261039 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 26 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent its warmest greetings to the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka (CPSL).

The message says: "Since its foundation, the CPSL holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has always been on the front-line of the struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and other reactionary forces, for national independence, democracy and social progress in Sri Lanka, thus considerably contributing to the common struggle for peace and security in Southern Asia and the world as a whole.

"We believe that the 12th Congress of the CPSL will mark a new development in the struggle of the Sri Lanka people.

"On this occasion, we express our sincere thanks to the CPSL, the democratic and progressive forces and the entire people of Sri Lanka for their strong support to the Vietnamese people in the struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, in the past and in the struggle against Beijing expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, for socialist construction and national defence at present.

"May the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between our two parties and peoples further consolidate and develop.

"Success to your congress."

PHAM VAN DONG CONGRATULATES NEW ALGERIAN PREMIER

OW261838 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 26 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent his warm congratulations to Abdelhamid Brahimi on the occasion of his appointment as prime minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

The chairman's message wished the fraternal Algerian people under the leadership of the National Liberation Front Party and the Algerian Government new and still greater successes in the consolidation of national independence and in national construction, thus contributing to the common struggle of the Arab people, the African peoples and the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"May the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Algeria further consolidate and develop," the message said.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent a message greeting Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi on the occasion of his re-appointment as Algerian minister of foreign affairs.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON CULTURE-INFORMATION WORK

BK011126 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a resolution on cultural and information work for the period ahead. After evaluating the status of cultural and information work in recent years, the resolution pointed out the orientations and tasks of cultural and information work in the period ahead. In the new stage of the revolution, cultural and information work should continue to reflect a deep understanding of the orientations and tasks set forth by the fifth party congress.

The cultural and information sector has the following specific tasks:

-- To intensify education in revolutionary traditions and socialist patriotism and strongly encourage revolutionary heroism in the new stage, the spirit of self-reliance and collective mastery of the working people, and the sense of building and defending the socialist fatherland;

-- To improve the quality of cultural, artistic, information and publishing activities; satisfactorily organize the cultural life at the grassroots level; and strive to produce many works of ideological and artistic value;

-- To build a socialist lifestyle; promote cordial solidarity, zeal for work, civilized manners, discipline, honesty, and thriftiness, suppress superstition and outmoded customs; and check social evils and the negative aspects in life;

-- To oppose the influences of bourgeois and neocolonialist culture and art and cultural and ideological sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists;

-- To achieve the transformation of cultural and artistic organizations in the south;

-- To revamp organizations from the center to the grassroots level, paying special attention to the grassroots and district level;

-- To standardize cadres of the cultural and the information sector to improve their quality; at the same time, formulate plans to train cadres to meet the development requirements of the cultural, artistic, information, and publishing sectors and enhance the people's cultural activities;

-- To revise those policies that are no longer appropriate and amend the laws and regulations on cultural, information, and publishing work;

-- To strengthen the material and technical bases of the cultural, artistic, information, and publishing sectors by achieving modernization step by step, first in the printing, motion picture, and stage services and schools of arts, to suit the economic situation in the country.

The resolution then spelled out specific policies and measures concerning the building and improvement of the cultural life at the grassroots level and in localities; the building of a new lifestyle; the preservation of historical relics and museum work; publishing, printing, and library work; and information, propaganda, and exhibition work in the period ahead. The resolution also pointed out the orientations and work

needed to be done in organization and management such as improving the cultural services at all levels, amending and revising various policies to suit the characteristics of cultural and artistic work, improving the quality of cadre training, reorganizing the network of art colleges and middle schools, strengthening the material and technical bases of the cultural sector, improving economic work in the cultural sector, and strengthening the state management in culture.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN URGES ALERTNESS DURING TET

BK011521 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 29 Jan 84

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial -- date not given -- "Be Vigilant and Safe on the Occasion of Tet"]

[Text] Tet is returning to every home and unit, and organizing Tet celebrations for our combatants in a truly happy and encouraging atmosphere is not only a manifestation of our officers' profound love toward them but also an act satisfying the wishes of our people for the People's Armed Forces which are daily carrying out the task of defending the fatherland.

While many things are lacking in the daily life of our people and troops, a complete organization of Tet celebrations for our troops will strongly motivate and incite our troops' enthusiasm and make them eagerly and satisfactorily carry out all assigned tasks in the new year.

Enhancing the sense of responsibility, officers of various units must take concrete measures to ensure sufficient rations for our troops on the basis of supplies provided by higher echelons and the results of improved production in each unit. Special attention must be paid to ensuring, on a priority basis, that units at the frontline, the border areas, on offshore islands, and at places with difficulties or facing the enemy can celebrate Tet in a cordial atmosphere and as warmly as being with their own families.

In preparing Tet celebrations for our troops we must not only pay attention to providing them with material needs, but must also organize spiritual activities for them such as celebrating Tet with the local people, organizing collective entertainment programs, artistic shows, and sport activities, thus meeting their needs and wishes during the Tet days.

It is necessary more than ever before that our officers and combatants while celebrating Tet should enhance their vigilance. All programs designed for our troops' rest and recreation, travel, visits, and celebrating Tet must be planned carefully by combining the Tet festival with combat readiness. During the Tet days units at the frontline or the rear, whether they are engaging in production or training, on duty at their agencies or units, they must strengthen inspections to ensure that units while happily celebrating Tet scrupulously carry out their patrol and guard tasks as well as their office and combat alert duties.

In their war of sabotage, the enemy always take advantage of loose vigilance at establishments, especially during Tet and holidays, to carry out their sabotage activities. As a result, all units must repeatedly remind their troops to enhance vigilance to promptly discover and resolutely foil all acts of sabotage and psychological warfare activities of the enemy. Moreover, each unit must formulate concrete plans to closely coordinate with the Army, public security, youth, and militia and self-defense forces to strengthen their patrol and guarding while maintaining combat readiness, security, and order.

Seriously observing Army discipline and ensuring safety during Tet must be one of the foremost tasks for all units. Troops celebrating their Tet in garrisons, traveling or visiting public places must scrupulously abide by Army discipline, strictly respect and implement all rules of a civilized and neat lifestyle and regulations on travel, especially regulations on prohibition of the firing guns, setting off explosions, and indiscriminately setting off fire crackers during the Tet days.

Units at key border posts, on offshore islands, in towns, and at important communications centers, besides strengthening their vigilant awareness, must ensure combat readiness and observe disciplines. They must take precautions and effective measures to carry out tasks on countering espionage and preserving secrecy, preventing fire and explosions, and ensuring absolute safety for all activities.

Ensuring our troops a real happy Tet celebration while maintaining full vigilance and safety is an important requirement and a political task for all leading and commanding echelons of units. Our entire Army as well as each individual officer and combatant while celebrating Tet will carry out their tasks enthusiastically turning the happy and joyous atmosphere of Tet into revolutionary will, thereby resolutely scoring outstanding achievements in building and defending the socialist fatherland.

#### HANOI RADIO CARRIES TRUONG CHINH'S TET GREETING

BK020718 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1700 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh's Lunar New Year Greetings" to the nation; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Beloved compatriots and combatants:

On the occasion of the New Year festival, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV, I affectionately extend my best wishes and solicitous regards to all compatriots and combatants; to the families of fallen soldiers, war invalids, and sick soldiers; to the families of Armed Forces personnel; to the various nationalities and religions; to the elderly, youths, teenagers, and children; and to the overseas compatriots.

On behalf of our party, state, and people, I warmly greet and sincerely thank the peoples of Laos, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries and friends throughout the world who have always reserved for our country very precious support and assistance.

In the past year, implementing the resolution of the Fifth National Party Congress, our entire people and Armed Forces scored inspiring new success in carrying out the two strategic tasks of national construction and defense. The socioeconomic situation has gradually stabilized. For a few years now, industrial and agricultural production and national income have increased with each passing day. The economy is changing for the better, creating the prerequisites for new steps of development.

On behalf of the party and state, I warmly commend the brother and sister workers, peasants, intellectuals, combatants of the Armed Forces, cadres at all levels and in all sectors, and the compatriots throughout the country who have courageously struggled to overcome difficulties and have scored outstanding achievements in all fields. I compliment the youths for always proving worthy of being the assault force of the revolution; for their zeal for labor, study, work, and combat; and for their readiness to defend the fatherland and to fulfill their international duty.

Entering the new year, in light of the resolution of the party Central Committee's fifth plenum, let our compatriots and combatants strengthen their solidarity, join hands and hearts, uphold the tradition of revolutionary heroism, vigorously bring into play the spirit of collective mastery and the will for self-reliance, and zealously emulate one another in labor to achieve high productivity, quality, and efficiency. Under the motto -- "the state and the people work together, the center and the localities work together," -- let us bring into play the aggregate strength of the entire country to build the material and technical bases of socialism, step up socialist transformation, develop production in conjunction with protecting production and practicing thrift, oppose all manifestations of negativism in society, and stabilize and improve the people's living standards step by step. Let us heighten vigilance, consolidate national defense and security, smash all acts of sabotage by the enemy, step up the building of socialism and the defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, and actively contribute to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. Let our entire people make every effort to satisfactorily implement the 1984 state plan and resolutely strive to build our country into a prosperous, powerful, and beautiful socialist country in accordance with the wishes of boundlessly esteemed and beloved Uncle Ho.

#### TRUONG CHINH VISITS THANG LONG BRIDGE

BK011253 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] On the occasion of the arrival of the Year of the Rat, Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, visited and extended new year greetings to cadres and workers of the united Thang Long bridge construction enterprises. Accompanying the chairman on this visit were Comrade Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; and Comrade Tran Diep, deputy director of the party Central Committee industry department.

On arriving at the worksite, Chairman Truong Chinh was warmly welcomed by Comrade Nguyen Dinh Doan, vice minister of communications and transportation; Comrade Hoang Minh Chuc, director general of the united Thang Long bridge construction enterprises; Comrade Zennin, chief of the Soviet experts group; and many Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet experts. One of the Soviet teenagers put a red scarf on the chairman -- a gesture of respect and affection for a guest in accordance with the tradition of the Lenin Republic Teenagers Unit.

The comrades in charge of the construction enterprises and the chief of the Soviet experts group then guided Chairman Truong Chinh on an inspection tour of the two lower decks of the bridge, which were completed on 25 January. At the briefing room, after an explanation on construction of the bridge, the chairman commended the enterprises concerned for having exerted efforts to ensure that construction is carried out in accordance with the agreement signed between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Chatting with representatives of outstanding cadres and workers of various units and the Soviet experts group which are participating in the project, Chairman Truong Chinh warmly commended all cadres and workers and all Soviet experts for their joint efforts in overcoming numerous difficulties and satisfactorily organizing manpower to carry out a large volume of work with complex techniques and high labor productivity. He said: by completing the installation of the lower decks of the bridge 72 days ahead of schedule and by opening the bridge to light vehicular traffic on 25 January, they have helped solve traffic jams at the major entry point to the capital, thus making a practical achievement to mark the CPV's 54th founding anniversary and to welcome the Year of the Rat.

The chairman said: It is particularly important that while building the Thang Long bridge, a contingent of uniformly competent technical cadres and workers have been trained to serve as a backbone for the contingent of bridge and road workers in their future activities, thus effectively contributing to building the Vietnamese working class into a stronger one, both quantitative and qualitative.

Chairman Truong Chinh availed himself of this opportunity to express his sincere gratitude to Soviet experts for having, with a high sense of socialist internationalism, given their wholehearted help in the building of the Thang Long bridge and for having greatly contributed to helping Vietnam train cadres and workers for the bridge and road sector.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the Council of State, Chairman Truong Chinh extended Tet greetings to all the cadres and workers of the enterprises. He hoped the Soviet experts and their families would join with the Vietnamese people in joyfully celebrating the Tet.

The chairman expressed his best regards to the children of the Vietnamese cadres and workers as well as of the Soviet experts. He urged them to study well, behave properly, and perform many good deeds -- if their capacities permit -- in accordance with Uncle Ho's teaching.

Comrade Hoang Minh Truc, general director of the united Thang Long bridge construction enterprise, expressed the joy of all the cadres and workers of the enterprises over the honor of welcoming Chairman Truong Chinh's visit, regarding this as a great source of encouragement and a gesture of solicitous care on the part of the CPV Central Committee, and the Council of State, and the chairman himself, for those cadres and workers taking part in building the project. He pledged to scrupulously implement the chairman's instructions by first launching a new year emulation drive to earn more credits to celebrate the 94th birthday of venerated and beloved Uncle Ho and to strive to complete the construction of the project on schedule.

On behalf of the Soviet experts team working at the project site, comrade team leader, Zennin, with deep emotion, expressed his joy over the honor of welcoming Chairman Truong Chinh who came to visit and extend his Tet greetings. The comrade said: As Soviet sons, we have been sent to work here in Vietnam. We pledge to try our best to join with the Vietnamese cadres and workers in successfully carrying out all our assigned missions and in completing the construction of the Thang Long bridge -- a bridge of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship -- on schedule as we consider this a lofty international duty.

Chairman Truong Chinh presented many baskets of flowers to the cadres and workers of the enterprises and to the Soviet experts. The Vietnamese cadres and workers and the Soviet experts saw the chairman off with feelings of love.

#### HANOI CPV DELEGATION VISITS BORDER POSTS

BK241527 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] On the occasion of the lunar new year, a delegation of the Hanoi municipal CPV organization and people led by Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party organization, visited and conveyed Tet greetings to the public security forces defending the northern border.

The delegation called on and presented gifts to cadres and combatants of the 10th Company, the 3d Battalion, the "Y" Regiment, the "Z" Division, and the Pac Bo border defense post, as well as to the people's committee and militia unit of Co Ha village of Ha Quang District -- progressive units which are day and night upholding vigilance and standing ready to fight and defend every sacred inch of soil of the fatherland.

The delegation of the capital's party organization and people also visited and extended Tet greetings to the Cao Bang City party committee and a number of economic and cultural establishments which have recently received material and technical aid from Hanoi to restore and develop production following the war of aggression waged by the Beijing expansionists, such as the Sao Sang engineering cooperative, the Cao Bang City kindergarten, and the Thai Xuan agricultural cooperative.

At the places the delegation visited, Comrade Le Van Luong, on behalf of the capital's party organization and people, cordially asked the local cadres and combatants about their living conditions, activities, studies, training, their readiness to fight for the defense of the fatherland, and their efforts to boost production. He also expressed profound gratitude to the cadres, combatants, and people in the border areas for their determination to firmly defend the border and contribute to firmly defending the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland so the people in Hanoi and the rest of the country can confidently build the capital and make the country prosperous and strong in order to bring a plentiful and happy life to everyone.

The assault art troupe of Hanoi that accompanied the delegation gave many outstanding shows to entertain the cadres, combatants, and people in the border areas, and it won warm acclaim from everyone.

The cadres and combatants of the units visited by the delegation pledged with the people in the capital to constantly maintain unity and singleness of purpose between the Army and people, actively undergo training to enhance their technical and tactical proficiency, effect close coordination, sharpen their revolutionary vigilance, and stand ready to fight and firmly defend every sacred inch of soil of the fatherland so as to be worthy of the trust and affection of the party and people.

#### DO MUOI INSPECTS PROJECTS IN LAI CHAU PROVINCE

BK301447 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently visited Lai Chau Province and inspected the building of various projects in honor of the 30th anniversary of Dien Bien Phu's liberation. Comrade Do Muoi conveyed the solicitous regards of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to the people of various nationalities and the families of war invalids, fallen soldiers, and army personnel. He warmly commended and praised the great achievements in all fields recorded by the people of various nationalities and combatants over the past years. Comrade Do Muoi was moved when he recalled the great sacrifices made by the people of various nationalities in the Tay Bac region and by the Dien Bien Phu combatants in the past. He reminded the party committee and administration of Lai Chau Province to carry out even more satisfactorily the education in traditions and the protection and preservation of various historical relics. At the same time, they must devise plans for socio-economic development in accordance with the spirit of Dien Bien Phu so as to effectively exploit the strengths in terms of forestry [words indistinct] and to closely combine economic building with national defense.

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS ARMY UNIT, ENTERPRISE

OW020220 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] While preparing for the Tet Festival, cadres and combatants of the Army unit in charge of protecting Uncle Ho's Mausoleum and cadres, combatants, and workers of enterprise X-22 of the Rear Service General Department excitedly welcomed the news on the Tet visit to their units by Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, first secretary of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, and minister of national defense.

During his visit to the Army unit in charge of protecting Uncle Ho's Mausoleum, the general had a cordial talk with the cadres and combatants. He said: It is your glorious task and heavy responsibility to ensure the absolute safety of Uncle Ho's Mausoleum. You must endeavor to study and train yourselves in order to set an example as a closely united, well organized, and disciplined main force unit that is worthy of being the guard of the mausoleum of boundlessly beloved and esteemed Uncle Ho. He praised the cadres and combatants for upholding the spirit of responsibility and displaying professional skill in carrying out their technical work. The comrade commander of the Army unit pledged that all his men, with boundless love, respect, and gratitude for President Ho, will resolutely try their best to safeguard Uncle Ho's body and mausoleum.

At enterprise X-22 the general inspected workshops and observed the workers' production of goods for various armed branches and services. He expressed satisfaction with the efforts made by enterprise's cadres, combatants, and workers in production and with the progress achieved in managerial work, in the maintenance of equipment, and in the building of the enterprise into a steady, strong unit that proved to be an outstanding unit in 1982 and 1983 and was awarded the rotation banner by the Council of Ministers.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION UP IN MEKONG DELTA

BK011219 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] During the last 3 years, the nine Mekong Delta provinces have harvested bumper rice crops and increased their rice output by many hundred thousands of tons each year.

Building high-yield paddyfields is a salient feature of this 3-year period. Such fields are being built in 22 districts covering more than 250,000 hectares of two-crop land and in 17 districts covering 320,000 hectares of single-crop land.

Besides rice, those provinces have also paid attention to other food crops. Cuu Long Province has doubled its peanut acreage, An Giang has grown an additional 8,000 hectares of green beans, and Ben Tre has expanded its present coconut acreage to 38,000 hectares.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TINDEMANS ARRIVES

BK010249 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans is scheduled to hold official talks with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at the Pejambon Foreign Affairs Department in Jakarta this morning. The Belgian guest arrived in Jakarta yesterday afternoon for a 3-day visit to Indonesia at the invitation of Foreign Minister Mokhtar Sumumaatmaja.

Upon arrival at the Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, his wife, and his entourage were welcomed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar and his wife, Foreign Affairs Department officials; and members of the diplomatic corps. After meeting with Foreign Minister Mokhtar this morning, Tindemans will pay courtesy calls on Sumarlin the state minister for national planning and concurrently chairman of National Development Planning Board; Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh; and Research and Technology Minister Habibie.

Discusses Kampuchea Policy

BK010950 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans has said that Belgium supports every ASEAN move toward solving the Kampuchean problem. Tindemans disclosed this in Jakarta this afternoon after holding talks with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

He said that his present visit to several ASEAN countries is aimed at exploring ASEAN's stance on the latest developments in Kampuchea, especially following Belgium's call on Vietnam not to launch attacks against the Kampuchean resistance forces during this dry season. The call was secretly conveyed to Vietnam last December, but Vietnam disclosed the call and stated that Australia had also made a similar call. Belgium is studying what can be done to cope with the situation along the Thai-Kampuchea border. Tindemans is of the opinion that the disclosure by Vietnam of Belgium's request constitutes a positive reality.

In their 2 and 1/2-hour talks, the two foreign ministers discussed bilateral, regional, and international issues. The Belgian foreign minister will pay a courtesy call on President Suharto tomorrow morning.

Suharto Meets Foreign Ministers

BK020922 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen has stated that mutual cooperation between Indonesia and Finland, especially in trade and economy, will be further intensified in the future. After paying a courtesy call on President Suharto at Bina Graha today, the Finnish foreign minister said bilateral cooperation in industry, forestry, and energy has good prospects. Indonesia has a large forestry potential while Finland has experiences in forestry and the forest products industry.

During his call on President Suharto, Minister Vayrynen, who was accompanied by the Finnish ambassador in Jakarta, Pertti Karkkainen, also conveyed greetings from the Finnish president to President Suharto, who gladly acknowledged it.

The Finnish foreign minister, who is accompanied by a 40-man entourage, will hold a series of talks with the Indonesian leaders on joint venture efforts in the forestry industry. Among his entourage are a number of forestry industry entrepreneurs.

Earlier, President Suharto received a courtesy call from Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans who was accompanied by the Belgian ambassador to Indonesia, Hellemans. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja was also present.

#### Tindemans Press Conference

BK020928 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Belgium fully supports ASEAN's moves to seek a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem as well as ASEAN's latest appeal made last September. Belgium also supports the existence of a coalition government in Kampuchea and will not accept any move which puts obstacles in the way of the existence of such a coalition.

Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans said this at a news conference with domestic and foreign reporters of the Borobudur Hotel in Jakarta this afternoon. According to the Belgian foreign minister, he made this clear in his talks with his Indonesian counterpart, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Minister Leo Tindemans termed the bilateral and cooperation relations as excellent. Both sides understand and support each other at international forums.

[Begin Tindemans recording in English] The bilateral relations are excellent. We all agree to say that the bilateral relations are excellent. With the ASEAN countries, it is more than good, I would say (?reverential). We consult each other; we seek each other; we understand each other; we support each other's position at the United Nations and elsewhere. But there is always a need to improve the excellent [passage indistinct]. For instance, the possibility of concluding a shipping agreement between Indonesia and Belgium. You have a maritime [word indistinct] by geographic composition and location, situation. Belgium has some (?free ports), some of them are very well known [words indistinct]. So I believe in the old slogan: Trade follows the flag. So if we could have, if we could conclude a shipping agreement, automatically, I am convinced that the trade also would enhance, and that would be good and beneficial for both countries.  
[end recording]

The Belgian foreign minister and his entourage will leave Indonesia for Kuala Lumpur this evening after their 3-day visit to Indonesia. During his stay in Indonesia, the Belgian foreign minister met with President Suharto, a number of development Cabinet ministers, as well as his counterpart, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

#### DAILIES ASSESS OUTCOME OF FIRST COMINAC

BK020428 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 1 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] SUARA KARYA says that, in accordance with President Suharto's hopes when opening the Conference of the Information Ministers of Nonaligned Countries [COMINAC], it has turned out that the conference was able to adopt concrete decisions, that is to say, one declaration, four resolutions, and one appeal which is called the Jakarta Appeal.

This daily believes that with such an outcome, the Nonaligned Movement has taken another step forward. Nevertheless, this step forward will really be meaningful if it is followed up by capable efforts to translate these decisions into reality.

ANGKATAN BERSENJATA underlines the call made by the Jakarta Appeal on the mass media throughout the world to stop ~~tendentious~~ news reporting which is opposed to or detrimental to the interests of the nonaligned countries. If the call is heeded by all those concerned, as we all hope, then it will constitute a step forward toward creating international peace and friendship. According to ANGKATAN BERSENJATA, it is the nonaligned countries themselves that should provide examples for the implementation of the 6-point Jakarta Appeal, and, for this reason, this daily recommends that the national media begin to focus on news concerning the nonaligned countries received directly from these countries or through news agency pools.

PIKIRAN RAKYAT highlights the training-centre program for journalists which is part of the conference's concrete program. The daily states that the technological gap in communications systems between the developing and advanced countries must be minimized. For this reason, training for improving technological skills along with other skills must be further implemented. This endeavor will be more effective if it is jointly carried out through the merger of the nonaligned countries' training centres.

MERDEKA is of the opinion that the outcome of the first COMINAC in Jakarta has given the impression that the Nonaligned Movement has done its best to provide the necessary equipment for the movement's struggle to build a new world information and communications order, because, without this equipment, the nonaligned countries will not be able to do anything against the new media of the advanced countries.

#### CABINET REVIEWS WAGE SCALE, ECONOMIC MATTERS

BK011559 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] The government has set a 15 percent increase in the salary of civil servants, military personnel, and pensioners, effective on 1 February 1984 and payable on 1 March 1984 at the latest. The decision was made at a limited Cabinet meeting on economic, financial, and industrial affairs, which took place at Bina Graha, Jakarta, today and was presided over by President Suharto.

Information Minister Harmoko said after the meeting that the Cabinet also discussed matters relating to the financial, industrial, agricultural, mining, trade, and public works sectors. He said that the amount of money in circulation now stood at 7.779 trillion rupiah, while the inflation index figure for January stood at 3.24 percent and that for the 1983-84 fiscal 10.75 percent. The trade balance, related to exports and imports, recorded a surplus of \$5,696,800,000. The Cabinet also decided to maintain cooking oil prices.

On the agricultural sector, Minister Harmoko said that the food situation, related to the production of paddy, secondary crops, and vegetables, had very promising prospects, adding that there would be considerable gains in the production of paddy and secondary crops this year.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR COMMENTS ON VISIT TO U.S., EUROPE

BK011209 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says his 20-day visit to Canada, the United States, France, and Switzerland has succeeded in achieving its goals. Malaysia will follow up on this through dialogues, visits of leaders of developed nations to Malaysia, and implementation of all that had been agreed upon.

The prime minister explains that the move is to maintain the tenor of understanding and relations between developed and developing countries. He was speaking to newsmen on his return home last night.

The prime minister also said his visit had enabled Malaysia to forge closer ties with leaders of the four countries. It had brought about more understanding of the country's foreign and home policies. He said he had stressed on the necessity for them to focus on not only export of products of their own countries but also import of manufactured goods from Malaysia. At the same time foreign entrepreneurs were asked to consider investing in Malaysia.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir reiterated the need for Malaysia to maintain its political stability and continuity in national leadership to create a conducive environment for investment. The prime minister added that the French trade and industry minister, Mr Pierre Jocque [title as heard], will visit Malaysia next month to follow up on the discussions held in Paris. He also disclosed that the government will go ahead with the proposed pulp and paper mill in Kelantan in addition to the project in Sabah. The mill in Kelantan is designed to meet local consumption. A French consortium will be a partner in the joint venture project.

TINDEMANS ON COOPERATION, KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK311536 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Belgium and Malaysia have embarked on a new era of cooperation highlighting Belgian participation in Malaysia's development process. The country's foreign minister, Leo Tindemans, told a Kuala Lumpur press conference at the close of his 3-day visit that Belgium would provide Malaysia a 3-year credit line totaling 24 million ringgit. It will be given at a rate of 8 million ringgit a year over a 20-year repayment period for the total loan. Belgium has also agreed to provide a 5 million ringgit loan for the installation of a heating plant at the Port Kelang coal-powered electricity generating station.

Mr Tindemans said his country appreciates Malaysia's efforts in promoting cooperation among developing countries. He notes that Malaysia emphasizes development aid programs for poorer countries.

On the Kampuchean problem, Mr Tindemans said his country is against moves to dislodge the Sihanouk-led Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He disclosed Belgium had appealed to Vietnam through its embassy in Hanoi not to launch an offensive against Vietnamese resistance forces in Kampuchea. Mr Tindemans said there had been some positive feedback from Hanoi, but he was not, however, prepared to make it public. Mr Tindemans and his 5-man delegation leave for Indonesia today.

PERAK CHIEF MINISTER ANNOUNCES SULTAN'S DEATH

BK010735 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Excerpt] His royal highness the sultan of Perak, Sultan Idris Shah ibni al-Marhum Sultan Iskandar Shah, passed away last night at the state's Lumut District hospital. The late sultan was 59 years old.

His death was announced by the chief minister, Encik Ramli Ngah Talib, over Radio Malaysia this morning. The body of the sultan has been brought back to the Istana Iskandria, Bukit Chandang in Kuala Kangsar. The funeral will take place at the Royal Mausoleum in Kuala Lumpur on Friday. The state of Perak will be in mourning for 100 days beginning today and flags are to be flown at half mast.

GENERAL: ONLY 96 ACTIVE COMMUNISTS IN SARAWAK

BK311735 Hong Kong AFP in English 1654 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Jan 31 (AFP) -- A top Malaysian military official said today that intelligence reports indicated that only 96 communist terrorists remained active in Sarawak, the country's eastern wing, BERNAMA reported.

But Major General Datuk Hassan Salleh, outgoing military chief of the region, said the security forces would continue operations until the communists were eliminated. Gen. Hassan, who was on leave prior to his optional retirement after 31 years with the Army, said most of the communist insurgents operating in Sarawak had been eliminated.

The remnants, who had been driven from populated areas, were now more of a nuisance than a security threat, he was quoted as saying. "On the whole, the communist threat has been nearly eliminated, especially in Sarawak's First Division, and they are now unable to create trouble," the general told BERNAMA after handing over command to his successor, Major General Ahmad Abdul Kadir.

Gen. Hassan, also said popular support for the communists was on the decline, especially in remote areas, adding that information campaigns and development projects carried out by various government agencies had kept people from being influenced by the insurgents.

SINGAPORELEE KUAN YEW MESSAGE ON CHINESE NEW YEAR

BK011613 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] The prime minister says that the Year of the Rat looks promising. That is because of the continuing recovery in America, better growth in Japan, and signs of early recovery in Germany and Western Europe.

In his Chinese New Year's message, Mr Lee Kuan Yew says that barring the unfortunate, like an aborted American recovery or an unpatchable series of Third World debt crises, the Year of the Rat will be as good as the Year of the Pig. Better education and increase in productivity are the key to a better future.

Describing the Year of the Pig as good, Mr Lee said we missed the painful effect of recession which hit most developing countries. These were increased unemployment and reduced purchasing power. The prime minister wishes all Chinese a happy new year.

MARCOS RATIFIES CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS

OW012309 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1300 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] The four amendments to the Constitution are now ratified. With the president's proclamation on the ratification of the January 27 plebiscite results by the people, the amendments are now in full force and effect. The president issued the proclamation at 7:24 this evening, after getting the report from the Comelec [Commission on Elections] commissioners on the final national count.

Comelec Chairmen Vincente Santiago, Jr reported to the president that the poll body, acting as national board of canvassers and sitting en banc, concluded the canvassing of votes over, and added that whatever remains to be counted would not in any way affect the overall picture. The five commissioners' report showed 13,765,507 persons actually voted last January 27. The majority voted yes to the four proposed amendments to the Constitution.

SUBSTITUTE ELECTION BILL MEETS OPPOSITION

OW011820 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] The move to introduce a substitute election bill that will cover the conduct of the coming Batasan polls has encountered stiff opposition from the United Democratic opposition and the National Citizen's Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel); and Philip Tan has more.

[Begin recording] [Tan] The substitute bill to the 1983 election code was the subject of a public hearing this morning of the Batasan Committee on Revision of Laws, Codes, and Constitutional Amendments chaired by Political Minister Leonardo Perez. As approved by the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, the substitute bill will be legislated primarily to govern the conduct of the Batasan polls. Features of the bill include an increase in the number of Batasan membership from 200 to 220, a relaxation of the ban against political turncoats or opportunism, elimination of bloc voting to allow guest candidacies and coalitions or alliances of parties, and other provisions that guarantee the holding of fair, honest, and orderly elections.

Namfrel and UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] however, were of the same opinion that the proposed bill must also carry provisions for future local as well as presidential elections. Namfrel National Chairman Jose Concepcion, Jr, objected to the move to increase the members of the Batasan from 200 to 220. The nonpartisan movement official expressed concern that the proposal may only serve to fuel the boycott movement.

[Concepcion] The movement feels that the immediate (?subsequent) change to 230 members, or an increase of 30, as proposed in the substitute bill, tends to put a rather small value on the express will of the people exercised only last Friday. While one of the arguments proposed that the reason why the election code for the presidential and others should be considered by the new Batasan, yet when it comes to the increase of the numbers, it is now in this Batasan, whose term of office will expire this year, that consideration is being done to increase the number to 230. [sentence as heard]

[Tan] For his part, UNIDO's Rene Espina expressed doubts over the intention of the bill.

[Espina] After the plebiscite, after the caucus, the party in power decided that there should be 30 more. Why is this?

What could be the reason? If the reason -- I hope it is not, Mr Chairman -- if the reason is to frustrate the will of the people in the coming elections in the event that the so-called fragmented opposition will gain the majority, this could be a device with which the party in power can nullify the will of the people.

[Tan] Minister Perez, however, clarified the intent of the provision and rejected suggestions that the proposal to increase the Batasan membership is another administration tactic to manipulate the Batasan elections.

[Perez] We did not submit in the last election whether the limit would be 200 or not, because the constitutional provision stands: that the total number of members of the Batasan Pambansa shall be 200 unless otherwise provided by law. So, this question of whether removing the phrase "unless otherwise provided by law" has never been decided upon by the people, and it is also provided that the president can appoint to the Batasan Pambansa only members of the Cabinet. So if there are already 10 elected members, then the president cannot appoint more than 10 from nonelective members. So the fear that the president may manipulate the number of appointed members and therefore may upset whatever majority that shall be elected to the regular Batasan Pambansa is not well founded.

[Tan] Minister Perez, meantime, recognized the validity of certain proposals like the ban against splitting up precincts with 30 days before the elections and the agricultural and industrial-labor sectors' proposal to increase sectoral representation in the legislative body. The Perez committee sat in executive session this afternoon to finalize a draft substitute election bill. The Perez committee was scheduled to report the bill out before the Batasan Pambansa session today. [end recording]

#### AGRAVA BOARD PLANS TO USE LIE-DETECTOR TESTS

OW011924 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] The Agrava fact-finding board has decided to subject the lie detector tests vital witnesses to the Aquino assassination. The lie detector tests will determine who among the witnesses are telling the truth. Among those to undergo lie detector tests are military witnesses and PAL [Philippine Airlines] maintenance crewmen. Jose Carlos has more.

[Begin Carlos recording] The fact-finding board decided to utilize a lie detector test as an aid in its investigation of the Aquino murder. Board Chairman Corazon Agrava announced the board's decision after another PAL crewman took the witness stand in today's public hearing at the SSS [Social Security System] Building in Quezon City. Agrava said that although a lie detector test is an expensive process, the board agreed to use it so that it could be guided accordingly in determining credible testimonies. At present, she said that the board is negotiating with an American firm's local office in Manila regarding the use of a lie detector test.

(Fernando Manuela) was one of the two PAL ramp equipment operators who testified today. In his testimony, (Manuela) said he was operating an FMC loader at the right side of the rear tail of the China Airlines plane when he heard a single shot and subsequently successive shots at the tarmac. He told the board he did not bother to find out where the shots came from or whether there were people shot because he was afraid, he said; but he did not see anything because he did not want to see anything.

(Cesar Francis) also testified today and told the Agrava board that he was on board the towing tug near the right wing of the plane when he heard shots at the tarmac. He said that when he looked in the direction of the shooting, he saw a soldier jumping out of the SWAT van and shooting at a man in blue already sprawled to the ground. That man was later identified as the alleged assassin Rolando Galman. He also told the board he did not see the man in white. [statement in Tagalog by (Francis) omitted].

Meanwhile, Attorney Lupino Lazaro, counsel for the Galman family, informed the Agrava board that he filed today a petition asking the Supreme Court to disallow government lawyers in intervening in the investigation of the Aquino murder. Lazaro specifically wants lawyers from the government corporate council, who are also attached to the office of the presidential assistant of legal affairs, out of the public hearings. These lawyers are now counsels for the 15 or so PAL maintenance crewmen summoned by the board to testify. In his petitions, Lazaro said the presence of lawyers violates Presidential Decree No 1,886 creating an independent fact-finding board. [end recording]

#### Armed Escorts Probed

OW012325 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The Agrava factfinding board will look into the possibility that one of the escorts of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr., was armed during the August 21 incident at the MIA [Manila International Airport]. Details now with Jose Carlos.

[Begin recording] [Carlos] The possibility that Sergeant Arnulfo de Mesa had a gun and earlier found to be positive for gunpowder burns [as heard] cropped up during the testimony of (Benjamin Maluto) today, a ramp equipment operator of the Philippine Airlines. Also in today's public hearing, Board Chairman Corazon Agrava pleaded to the PAL witnesses, among them Gaudencio Aldana who testified this morning, to help the board find the truth. Agrava's pleading came after Aldana, another ramp equipment operator told the board that, from where he was positioned at the right wing portion of China Airlines, he did not see much except, among others, the two bodies sprawled on the ground.

Among the PAL employees assigned to service the plane, (Benjamin Maluto) was closest to the actual murder scene, about 14 meters, yet he failed to see the shooting. At the time of the shooting, he said, he was with three other persons hiding behind the towing tug which he was driving. He said that one of them was a man in khaki uniform earlier identified as Sgt de Mesa, who handed over the alleged death gun to a soldier in blue uniform, already identified as Sergeant (Pablo Martinez). According to (Maluto), the khaki-uniformed man, after turning over the gun, asked the man in blue not to leave him behind the tug because he had run out of bullets.

That statement of De Mesa, according to the board's public coordinator, Attorney Bienvenido Tan, and Deputy General Counsel (Mario Ongkiko), raised the possibility that De Mesa may have first used his bullets, or perhaps that he had fired a gun. De Mesa and the other members of the boarding party, who have yet to testify before the board, were not authorized to carry a gun while escorting Aquino down the plane. [end recording]

OFFSHORE OIL COMPANIES SEEK PROTECTION

HK020412 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Feb 84 pp 1, 8

[Report by Wilma Yamzon: "Oil Firms Seek RP Protection"]

[Text] Oil drilling companies operating along the Reed Bank in the South China Sea sought the protection of the Philippine Coast Guard following reports that a commercial oil drilling ship was blown up, possibly by the Vietnamese, near the area. The Reed Bank is 130 nautical miles off Ulugan Bay, Palawan.

The Glomar Java Sea drill ship, owned by Houston-based Global Marine and hired by Arco China Ltd., was earlier reported to have sunk because of strong typhoon, but an Australian newspaper reported recently that it was blown up a few miles from the Vietnam coast. The United States Coast Guard said the ship was carrying 81 persons, including 35 Chinese, two Singaporeans, and a Filipino. No survivors have been found.

Drillers have expressed fear that a similar incident might happen if security will not be provided in the area. "If there is any kind of the same incident as the Glomar blow-up," they said "that will mean the end of all oil explorations in the area." The Australian paper reported Vietnam allegedly blew up the American-owned drilling ship which was on contract for American oil companies and the Republic of China.

10 NPA TERRORISTS KILLED IN NUEVA ECIJA

OW011800 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1300 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Ten NPA [New People's Army] terrorists and three Army soldiers have been killed in a gun battle in Lupao, Nueva Ecija. The firefight began before noon yesterday and was reportedly still on early this evening. The battle centered around the compound where some 30 or so NPA suspects reportedly holed in. Identities of the slain Army soldiers were withheld pending notification of the closest relatives. Five other NPA suspects were captured and some 15 suspected supporters were rounded up. Lieutenant Colonel (Antonio Sangalang), commander of the 33d Infantry Battalion of the Army's (Tabac) Division, said (Francisco Capanus), 75 years old, owner of the concrete two-story house where some of the dissidents were cornered, would be questioned. Another soldier was wounded in the almost 18-hour gun battle.

PORK DEALERS REJECT GOVERNMENT PRICE CONTROLS

HK020555 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Pork shortage hit Metro Manila yesterday, due to the refusal of hog wholesalers and retailers to sell at government controlled prices. The scarcity triggered a round of panic buying among consumers, who scrambled for what little pork was available in the markets. The pork merchants refused to sell, following the order by the agriculture minister for a crackdown on overpricing pork dealers. They said they cannot sell at the government price of 22.40 pesos per kilo, because they will surely lose. In view of this development, Metro Manila Vice Governor Ismail Mathay Jr said he will recommend a price mechanism for the wholesale and retail trade of pork.

**END OF  
FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

3 FEB. 1984

